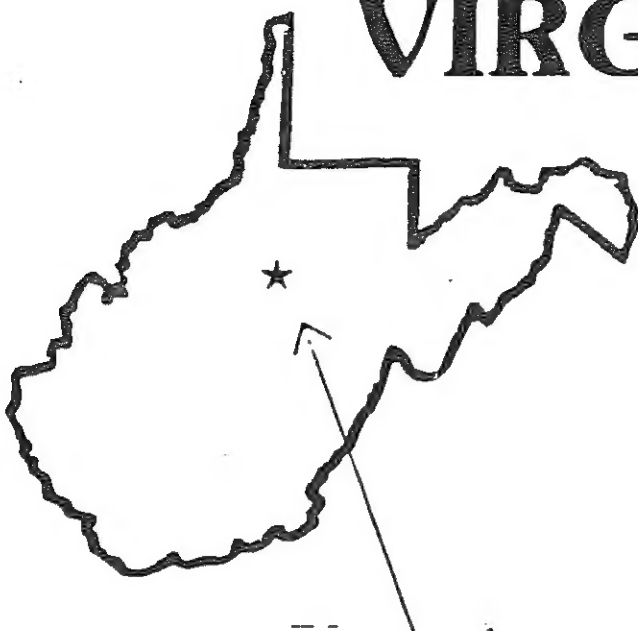


# WEST VIRGINIA



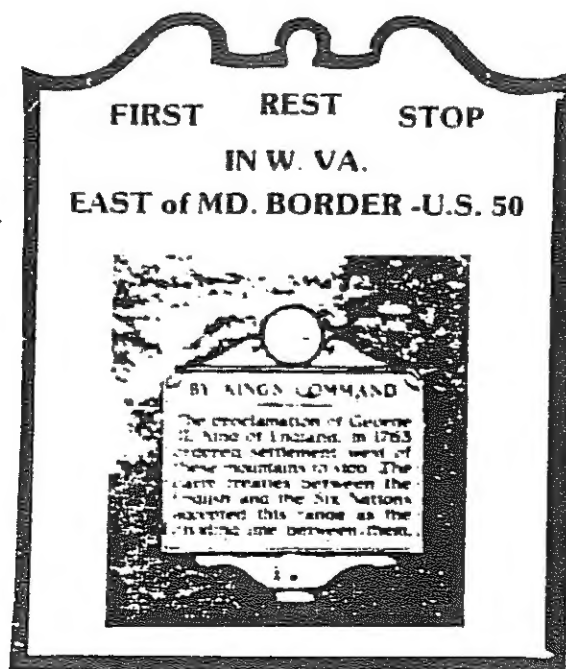
**HACKER'S CREEK**  
**Lewis & Harrison Counties**

**HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL**

**spring**

**Volume V Issue 3**

ISSN: 0893-1615



**HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS**  
**Organized 1982**

## MEMBERSHIP:

"Membership shall be open to anyone who has an interest in the history and/or genealogy of the Hacker's Creek area . . . Hacker's Creek is defined as that area included in the watershed drained by said stream." (Includes Lewis County and adjoining areas of West Virginia.) We now have over 300 members.

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---

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Make checks payable to: Hacker's Creek Pioneers Descendants

Mail to: Raydine Teicheira

Box 37

Jane Lew, WV 26378

Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Surname Given Middle Spouse  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City State Zip Code  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
(area code) number

I am descended or interested in what families. \_\_\_\_\_

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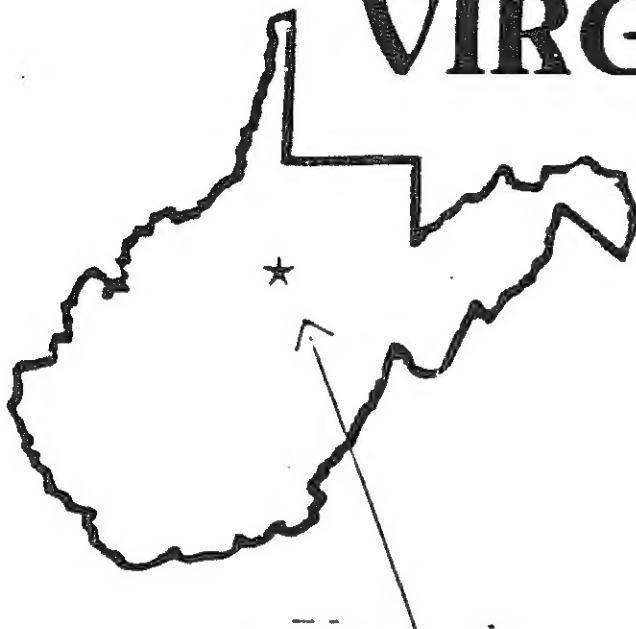
## ANNUAL GATHERING

We have an annual meeting of members during the months of September or October of each year. Come and join us and learn about the pioneers. Bring your genealogical material, pictures, and mementos and spend a glorious weekend with your cousins.

**Exec Comm** Robert B. Smith  
Rt. 1 -Box 52C  
Lost Creek, WV 26385  
304-745-4260

**Exec Comm** Edward Allman  
321 Milford St.  
Clarksburg, WV 26301  
304-622-9765

# WEST VIRGINIA



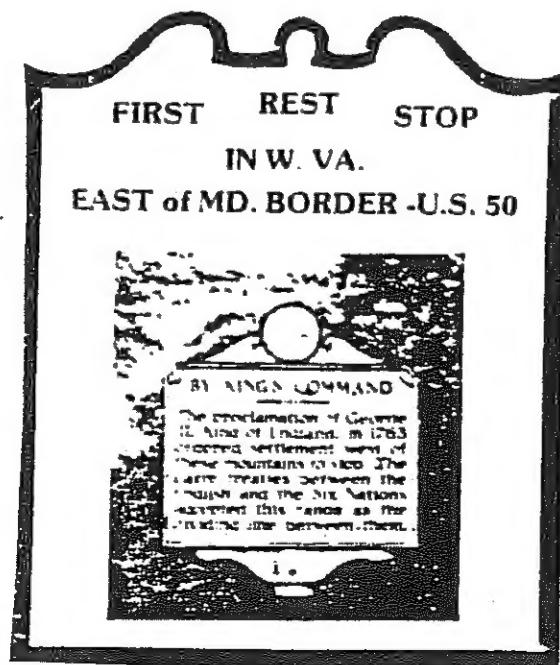
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**HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS**

**Organized 1982**



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BACK ISSUES  
of  
HACKER'S CREEK JOURNALS

All back issues are available in complete volume only. (one full year)

Volume I (Oct. 1982-3), complete with index - \$12.50  
Volume II (Oct. 1983-4), complete with Index - \$12.50  
Volume III (Oct. 1984-5), complete with Index - \$12.50  
Volume IV (Oct. 1985-6), complete with Index - \$12.50

also now additional copies printed:

EARLY LEWIS & HARRISON CO. W.VA. FAMILIES: THEIR DESCENDANTS & ALLIED FAMILIES,  
A Collection of 290 Five-Generation Charts, compiled by Hacker's Creek Pioneer  
Descendants, Jane Lew, W.Va., March, 1986. - \$12.00 plus \$1.65 shipping.

Send check and request to: Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants  
c/o Raydine Teicheira  
P. O. Box 37  
Jane Lew, West Virginia 26378

---



17 April 1987

Dear Members:

Congratulations! You're reading the deadlines. I received several phone calls as the April 1 deadline approached asking me to wait for a query or a note before sending the Journal to Lolita for printing. I waited and they are all included!! And, it was great talking with each and every one of you.

It's time to make your plans for the annual gathering, September 11 - 13. And, if you can come to the area the week before (Labor Day Weekend), there's lots of special events to attend - an Italian Festival in Clarksburg, Barbour County Fair at Philippi, Stonewall Jackson Heritage Days at Jackson's Mill, and Railroad Festival at Grafton - and it would give you lots of extra time for researching in the court records at Clarksburg, Weston, and all the other county seats, as well as time at Colson Hall (WV Collection) in Morgantown.

About the time you receive your Journal, we'll be meeting for our spring seminar at Jackson's Mill. I hope many of you are planning to attend. I'll report on it next issue.

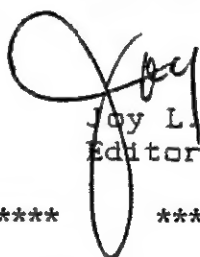
Special thanks go to William F. Hayes for his contribution of the Mitchell story which begins in this issue. Nice job.

We have extended the deadline for acceptance of charts for our volume II of the ancestral chart books. If you have not submitted yours, please do so. See the last issue for instructions.

If you're planning to travel in the Hacker's Creek area, why not give one of the officers a call - they'd love to meet you and spend some time with you.

See ya' next issue.

Cordially,



Joy L. Gilchrist  
Editor

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

Raydine is in the midst of house-expansion, but she managed to send along the following list of new members to HCPD. (Write to her for a specific address.)

Mary Scott

Alberta Dennison

Ann L. Line

Mary C. Clawsey

John D. Swisher

Mr. &amp; Mrs. Charles Mitchell

Juanita Matthews

Connie Dobert

Phoebe Ruckle

Nicholas D. Linger, III

Ann Westfall

Elizabeth Fury

\*\*\*\*\*

## SIXTH ANNUAL HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS GATHERING

The Sixth Annual Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants Gathering will be Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 11, 12 and 13, 1987, at Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp, near Weston, WV. Rates for lodging and meals will remain the same as last year, EXCEPT for those of you who might be planning to stay at the lodge.

Because of prior commitments made by the Mill, we are unable to have rooms in the lodge on Friday night. Therefore, those who planned to stay in the lodge have three choices: (1) Stay in the dorms instead (75 persons can be accommodated in the dorms); (2) stay in the lodge on Thursday night and Saturday night, but move into a motel or dorm for Friday night; or (3) stay in a motel for the whole weekend. Because of logistics and time schedules for the gathering and after talking with folks who have attended past gatherings, we recommend that you chose (3) stay in a motel for the whole weekend.

Bob Smith has investigated all the motels in the area and has made arrangements for The Wilderness Plantation Inn complex at the Jane Lew interchange on I-79 to be the "official" motel for the gathering. If you are familiar with the area, this is the new motel located across the street from Harmony Church and right beside the truck stop. It has the best accommodations and the price is comparable to the lodge at the mill. There is a meeting room that we will be able to use for our nightly gab sessions (free of charge) and the bill will be paid through HCPD just the same as at the mill. By making reservations through HCPD rather than with the motel, rooms will be assigned in a block. Cancellations must be made by Labor Day for these accommodations. Cancellations should be made with Raydine.

Reservations for all sleeping accommodations MUST BE MADE NOT LATER THAN AUGUST 1. Those planning to eat at the Mill and sleep elsewhere MUST register by August 15.

Tentative schedule for the weekend:

Thursday eve: Everyone arriving Thursday evening usually meets for supper at the truck stop. Joy, Chuck and Joyce will be at the Wilderness Plantation by 5. Check with them.

All meetings will be in Sewing Center unless enough people register to warrant a larger meeting room.

Friday am: Breakfast, registration, research and sharing, followed by lunch.

Friday afternoon: Tour of Hacker's Creek area. Some new sites! Back to Mill in time for supper. (Puff! Puff!)

Friday evening: Meeting to welcome everyone. More research time.

Saturday am: Business meeting.

Saturday afternoon: Talkin' and researchin'

Saturday evening: Our FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Sunday am: Church

Sunday afternoon: More research - Farewells -

As you can see, this is a rough schedule. LOOK for more details in summer issue.

The HCPD library will be at the gathering - along with books, pictures and who-knows-what-else brought by members from far and wide.

We already know that there will be several from the Mitchell and Schoolcraft families there this year - and I heard tell that some of the Waggoners just might make it - and I'm certain there'll be Straleys, Hackers, Lingers, Straders, Smiths, Radcliffs, and lots of



others there to share with. So, make your plans now - to ATTEND THE SIXTH ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS. And, start thinking about a period costume - I hear there's plans afoot for folks to come in costume on Saturday night - dressed like ol' John Hacker and Alexander West and maybe even little Martha Bonnett. It should be FUN!!

---

## MAILBAG

7904 Hwy 60  
Sellersburg, IN 47172  
March 10, 1987

Dear Joy,

We cast our bread upon the waters and got a whole loaf back. Just a few days after the last Journal came out, I received a letter from Lewis C. Swisher (age 87), Box 322, Rt. 2, Lost Creek, WV 26385 who stated he had the will of Isaac Swisher.

By combining my bit of information with his and sorting the whole thing out I came up with the enclosed . . . pages which will certainly make an outstanding replacement for p. 90 in the Winter '87 HCJ. . . .

Ruth Strother

Dear Ruth,

Thanks for sharing the Swisher information. Our members will find the information on page 126 of this issue.

Joy

211 High St.  
Glenville, WV 26351

Dear Joy,

On this day, I received HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL Winter, 1987 and started reading it immediately. On reaching p. 71, I decided to do a little additional research on the BAILEY question and to send the information along to you, thinking you might be interested.

The first child of Ann "Nancy" Norris Baily, Eunice, m. John Whitman Stalnaker, who is in my family line. However, not a direct line.

Elizabeth Turner

Dear Elizabeth,

Thanks for the Bailey information. Members like you help make my job easier. I'm using the info on p. 128 of this issue.

Joy

RAYDINE TEICHEIRA - OUR SECRETARY-TREASURER  
by Joy Gilchrist

Raydine (Westfall) Teicheira was born at Jane Lew, the daughter of Raymond and (whoops, I forgot to ask) Westfall. She grew up and graduated from high school there.

When the Navy Waves were formed, Raydine enlisted and was in the first graduating class of Waves. While in the service, she met and married Navy pilot, Joe Teicheira. They are the parents of two children, a daughter who is assistant to the provost at Tulane University and a son who lives in Massillon, OH, and is employed at the Belden Village Radio Shack in North Canton. They are also the grandparents of an eleven month old "wonderful little girl."

Joe retired from the Navy and became an inspector for the FAA. Raydine became a speech consultant. They were living in Long Island, New York, in 1978 when they retired and brought Raydine's father back to West Virginia to live.

They built a new home next door to the Westfall home and very near the Alexander West cabin site. They recently completed an addition to the home.

Besides New York and West Virginia, the Teicheiras have lived in Hawaii, Midway Island, California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

---

from BETWIXT:

Did you notice we now have a "serial number" assigned - at our request - by The Library of Congress. I sent in for 3 at one time - HCPD, plus Wood Co. Ch.-OGS, as well as my 2nd Annual THAYER-SLEETH SCRAPBOOK. You may wish to consider doing so for your own publication.

April 27 - The JOURNAL master arrived - and right on a collision course with my bi-monthly donated-time priority commitment. PLEASE - The NEXT DEADLINE for materials to Joy is JULY 1 - and I must have it on JULY 15. Especially this time! So that Ella Maroon can have time to complete the ANNUAL INDEX for my getting printed for the GATHERING.

After 10 hours on Sunday of nothing but cut and paste, three trips to copy shop, and home to white-out, etc., etc., etc., and still only one publication ready for 8 a.m. delivery to the printer, I've come to one -

Conclusion! No one can be expected to do these time-consuming jobs for two regular publications for an unlimited time. My four years for Wood County runs through May of 1988. My four years for HCPD ends with this year's Annual Index.

Recommendation: That with the beginning of Volume VI (October 1987), arrangements be completed for printing of the JOURNAL in the Lewis County, WV area. Please make your suggestions to our officers. We are now an established group and can well afford to make a contract with a printer.

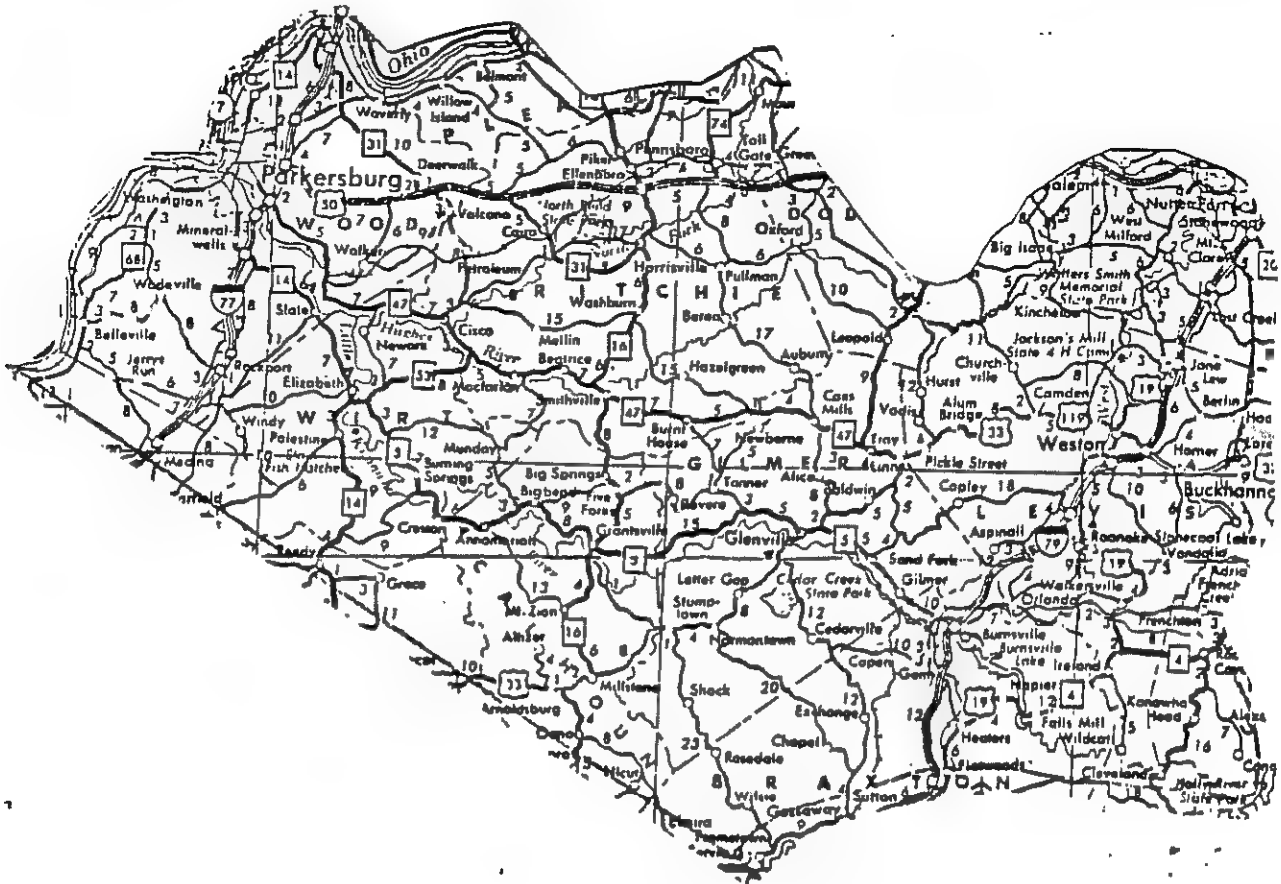
On April 24 and 25, our Wood County Chapter members served as hosts and hostesses for the 26th Annual Ohio Genealogical Society Convention in Perrysburg, Ohio. We had an outstanding exhibit - with lots of attention and compliments. I took along the few out-dated brochures that I still have. BUT - it would have been nicer to have had some new ones to exhibit.

Lolita G.

---

DEADLINE for SUMMER issue MATERIAL is JULY 1. (To me by July 15.)

LIST OF TITHABLES IN THE DISTRICT OF JOHN McCALLY (1787-1788-1789)  
Compiled by James L. Sims, 3719 Virginia, Charleston, WV 25304



Following is a list of tithables in the district of John McCally, Commissioner, in the county of Harrison, (WV), for the years 1787, 1788, and 1789. (See map above.) The number is the number of times a name appeared on the list, i.e., 3 means that the name appeared on all three lists, 2 means that the name appeared for two out of the three years.

Alkire, John	3	Cammel, James	2
Anderson, James	3	Carder, William	3
Bartley, Thomas	3	Carpenter, Christopher	1
Bennet, Jacob	3	Car, Mathew	1
Bennet, Joseph	3	Childers, William	2
Bennet, Richard	3	Cissad, Jacob	1
Bennet, Samuel	2	Clark, Richard	2
Bibby, John	3	Coborn, Jonathan	3
Bonnet, Samuel	1	Collings, George	3
Brown, John	3	Collings, John	3
Brown, John Jr.	3	Cozad, Jacob	2
Bucher, Palser	1	Custer, Joseph	3
Bumgarner, Godfrey	3	Davis, James	1
Bush, Adam	3	Davison, Isaac	3
Eush, George	3	Davison, Josiah	3
Bush, Jacob	3	Devoar, David	1
Butcher, Nicholas	2	Ellsworth, Jacob	2
Butcher, Paulser	1	Ellsworth, John	
Cain, Daniel	3	Ellsworth, Moses	3
Cain, John	3	Ellsworth, Moses Jr.	2

## Tithables - 1787/1788/1789 - cont.

Everman, Jacob	2	Ragan, John	2
Flesher, Adam	3	Read, John	3
Flesher, Henry	3	Ratliff, William	3
Flesher, Palser	3	Ressel, Jacob	1
Flood, John	1	Richards, Conrod	3
Hacker, John	3	Richards, George	3
Hannamon, John	3	Richards, Jacob Sr.	3
Hannamon, Christopher	3	Richards, Jacob Jr.	3
Hannamon, William	1	Richards, John	1
Hagle, John	3	Richards, Benjamin	1
Hartman, Peter	2	Richards, Martha	3
Hughes, Elias	3	Runyan, Elijah	3
Hughes, Job	1	Runyan, William	3
Hughes, Thomas	3	Runyan, Henry	2
Jarvis, Jonathan	1	Runyan, John	1
Johnston, Arthur	2	Schoolcraft, James	3
Johnston, William	2	Simms, John	2
Keeth, James	3	Simms, Francis	2
Ligget, Francis	2	Slautser, Jacob	3
Ligget, George	3	Slautser, John	2
Ligget, John	3	Sleeth, David	3
Lowther, Joe	2	Sleeth, John Sr.	3
Lowther, Robert	3	Sleeth, John Jr.	1
Lowther, Thomas		Sleeth, Alexander	3
Lowther, William	3	Smith, David	3
Lowther, George	1	Smith, David	1
Lowther, George	1	Stauts, Abraham	2
Mark, John	3	Stauts, Elijah	3
McCally, John	3	Stump, Michael	3
McCann, Patrick	1	Sergeant, Jeremiah	1
McCann, Peter	3	Tanner, James	2
McCann, Laurence	3	Tanner, William	2
McCann, Thomas	2	Thornhill, William	3
McDade, James	1	Thompson, James	3
Montgomery, Michael	2	Thompson, Jeffry	3
Morrison, Alexander	3	Thompson, Alex	1
Moore, Peter	1	Thomas, Michael	1
Miller, Cornelius	1	West, Alexander	3
O'Brian, Adam	2	West, Edmond	3
Parson, Joseph	1	West, John	1
Parson, George	1	Warmon, Isaac	1
Pike, Robert	3	Williams, Isaac	1
Ragan, Jacob	2		

## LONE TOMBSTONE SURVIVES

Compiled by Ann Newman and written by Joy Gilchrist

On Route 33, west of Weston, is the Doyle Chapel Church. The land around the church is said to have been the property of the Rinehart family. About five or six years ago, Jay and Ann Newman, PO Drawer C, Buckhannon, WV 26201, ph 304-472-3932, stopped at the church and looked around because it was in the area of the Moneypenny family which Ann researches.

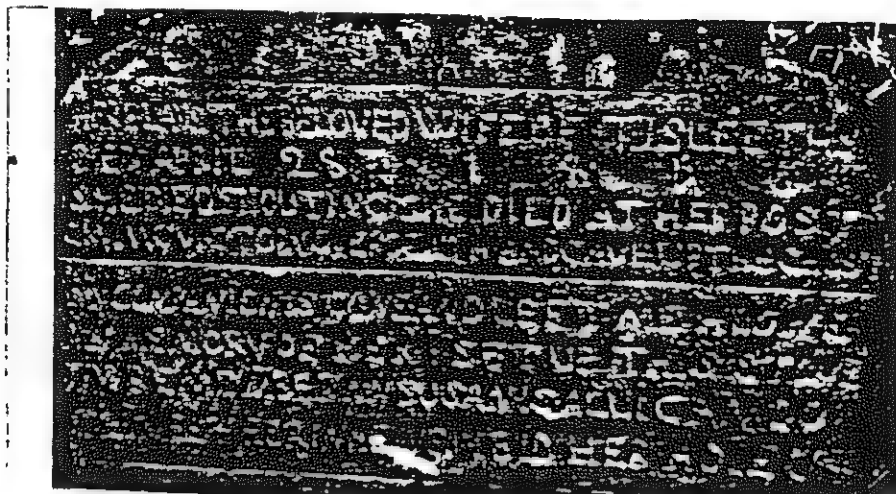
A neighbor came over and said there was a cemetery located by the church but that years ago someone had built a road over it. As

(CONT. on next page)

## Lone Tombstone Survives - cont.

happens so many times, they just bulldozed the stones.

Ann and Jay didn't have time for probing but did locate one stone, pictured below. It was that of Susan (Bridley) Sleeth, first wife of Thomas Jackson Sleeth. It so happened that the Sleeth family was another of Ann's research projects.



Thomas Jackson Sleeth (12 Jan 1807 - 3 May 1855/Gilmer Co, now WV) was the son of David Wallace and Catherine (Carpenter) Sleeth. (See HCJ Vol. I, Issue 3, for further information on Sleeth family.) T.J. married Susan Bridley (5 Nov 1806 - 28 Apr 1846) on 23 May 1831. T.J. and Susan were the parents of a son and a daughter: Brazilla Lanis who was born 1 Oct 1831 and Louisa A. who was born 16 Sep 1834. Brazilla never married and died 10 Jan 1879 in Louisiana. Louisa married Henry A. Knapp on 18 Sep 1860; she died 1 Sep 1865 in Lewis Co, WV.

When Susan died, T.J. buried her in the Rinehart Cemetery and erected the tombstone inscribed with this touching inscription:

HERE LAYS THE BELOVED WIFE OF T. J. SLEETH  
DIED APRIL 28, 1846  
SHE DIED SHOUTING SHE DIED AT HER POST  
SINGING TOWARD DEATH AND GAVE UP THE GHOST  
MY COMPANION'S GONE AND LEFT ME ALONE  
(can't read) WAS BORN OF HER I SET UP THIS STONE  
TO REMEMBER MY SUSAN IS ALL I CAN DO  
I MEET HER IN HEAVEN I BID HER ADIEU

Five years later, on 15 Jul 1851, T.J. remarried to Mary Whiting who was born 22 May 1818 in England, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Lancaster) Whiting. T.J. and Mary had two children before T.J.'s death less than four years after their marriage. Mary buried him with Susan at Rinehart Cemetery; later she remarried to Edmund Messenger.

Children born to T.J. and Mary were Henrietta Jane on 7 Jul 1852 and Thomas Pierce on 12 Mar 1855. Thomas, it will be noted, was just two months old when his father died.

Henrietta married Allen W. Bailey the day after Christmas in 1875 in Lewis County. She died less than six months later on 7 Jun 1876. Thomas married Dell Bailey on 9 Oct 1883 in Lewis County. He died on 16 Oct 1927 in the same county.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE GREAT UNCLE GEORGE'S SECOND WIFE IS BURIED?  
by Raydine Teixeira

To a genealogy buff that question wouldn't raise an eyebrow, but to a person who had returned to her "roots" after an absence of forty years it was startling, to say the least.

I was born in a little house on the spot where the Indian fighter Alexander West, built a cabin in 1790 and where he brought my great-great aunt to live as a bride. All my young years at home, I heard family stories from my mother - knew that logs from the cabin were in the foundation of our home, knew that my mother was born in the cabin, and visited great-great-grandpa Christian Straley's grave. Little did I know that those experiences would lay the foundation for an interest that would allow me to meet and correspond with people from all over the United States.

The first summer we were in Jane Lew few weeks passed without a knock at the door by someone looking for information about the Straley family. By fall, we had decided that there must have been several George Straleys - if not, we had an unusual relative. Sure enough, Milli Simmerl came from Defiance, Ohio, to tell us that George was married twice and had nineteen children. She also assured us that we would be welcome in her corner of Ohio to join more than two hundred Straleys who live there.

All of this family activity inspired me to think about writing a "story-type" history of a few branches of the family tree. As my dad began to produce land deeds and dates and notations made on scraps of paper, material began to accumulate.

Then - then - a short notice appeared in the "Weston Democrat" announcing that those interested in early settlers of the Hacker's Creek area should bring a lunch and appear at Broad Run Church for a meeting. A couple of cousins and I packed our peanut butter sandwiches and went to the church at the appointed time. Much to our surprise, scads of people were milling about, and the place was overflowing with baked beans, fried chicken and deserts of all descriptions. We quietly dropped our brown bags in the wastebasket, grabbed plates, and joined the throng.

Each September I would attend the annual Gathering of Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants and would come home determined to "really get busy and organize all my material." I would take time during the winter to sort piles of papers into neat stacks by families - then I would spend the rest of the year moving them from table to floor to desk to shelf - and wait for next September to get fresh impetus for the big push of organizing and learning how to fill out the ancestor charts.

Well, LAST September was different. Instead of attending the Gathering, I went to a W. Va. University football game and, indadvertantly got elected secretary-treasurer. Now I don't even have time to move the material around!

Would some of you nice people I've met in person and by mail like to take a few minutes next September to help me get started? I'm not fussy - Straley, Lantz, Kiddy, Westfall, Davisson - I might even get to figure out where Great-great-Uncle George belongs on my ancestor chart.

Editor's Note: A brief history of George Straley (ca 1770 - 1846) and his two wives, Elizabeth Bonnett (ca 1772 - 1824) and Margaret Roby (ca 1802 - after 1882), and their nineteen children is in HCJ, Vol. II, p. 79.

# The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

Fifth Avenue & 42nd Street  
New York, New York 10018

March 17, 1987

\* Ms. Lolita Guthrie  
123 N. Grove  
Bowling Green, OH 43402

Dear Ms. Guthrie:

Thank you for donating a copy of your publication Early Lewis and Harrison County, W. Va. Families, Their Descendants and Allied Families to our library. Shortly before we received this valuable work from you, our division began the process of ordering it from you. You have thus saved us considerable time as well as expense, and our researchers in West Virginia genealogy will be benefiting immediately because of your generosity.

Sincerely,

*Asa L. Rubenstein*

\*The donation is from HCPD.

Asa L. Rubenstein  
Reference Librarian  
U.S. Local History & Genealogy  
Division

-----  
May 4, 1987 - We received a request today from the Ft. Wayne-Allen Co. Library to add them to our subscription list and send an invoice.

Last month, on a brief visit, I found our past years' JOURNALS are now bound - typos and all!!!!

All our material is used as it comes to us. We're happiest when you -

1. Use only black (very dark) ribbon;
2. Leave one-inch margins on all four sides; and
3. Have someone proof-read for spelling errors and typographical mistakes.

One of the sessions at the OGS State Convention was on NEWSLETTERS & QUARTERLIES. Carol Willsey Bell, C.G., was speaker and provided us with a 4-page handout that incorporated the rules and suggestions from the National Genealogical Society's Newsletter Contest (1986/7). ☐

I will be happy to make you a photocopy and send to any of you for a long SASE only. (I'm glad I decided to use the name "scrapbook" for my own families' series.)

Lolita Guthrie, 123 N. Grove St., Bowling Green, OH  
43402.

-----

A WHOLE LOAF OF BREAD - THE ISAAC SWISHER FAMILY  
Compiled by Ruth Strother

- Isaac Swisher (15 Jul 1793 - 19 Feb 1854) married Mariah Jett (20 Jan 1796 - 18 Aug 1863), d/o Francis and Polly Jett of Culpeper, VA. Their issue: Sarah Ann, Burgett, Lemuel, Mariah (Mary Jane), Sophia, Owen Thomas, Lorenzo Dow, Lewis A., Robert Simington, Olive H., Isaac F., and Emily.
1. Sarah Ann Swisher (1817 - 1894) m. 22 Feb 1838 Christopher Nutter (b. 1804). Their issue: Olive, b 1840; Emmet, b 1841; Mary, b 1846; and Francis, b 1848.
  2. Burgett Swisher, b 1819, married Joanna Chidester in 1836. They moved to Colorado in 1856.
  3. Lemuel Swisher (1820 - 1898) m. 20 Sep 1842 Elizabeth Smith, d/o Charles and Mary Smith. Their issue: Oscar who was born in 1843 and died 1 Sep 1869; and, Mary, b 1845.
  4. Mariah (Mary Jane) Swisher, b 1822, m. Daniel Bond. They moved to Wisconsin.
  5. Sophia Swisher, b 1824, m. 22 Sep 1842 Jonathan Bond, b. 1822. Their issue: C.O.T., b 1843; Becoman, b 1845; Isaac B., b 1846; Olive, b 1850; and Charles, b 12 Oct 1854.
  6. Owen Thomas Swisher (1826 - 1889) married Eunice O. Gaspen (1825 - 1874). Their issue: Elizabeth Jane, b 1847; Owen Thomas, b 1849; Ruth, b 1850; Stephen, b 1853; Daniel, b 14 Sep 1862, d 30 Nov 1839.
  7. Lorenzo Dow Swisher (1827 - 1891) m. 26 Oct 1854 Emily Davis (1829 - 1913), d/o John and Mary Davis. Their issue: Orlando, b 1855; Mary Mollie, b 1857; Mattie, b 1859; Sophia, b 1861; Lloyd D., b 1863; Alice M., b 1866; George William, b 1869.
  8. Lewis A. Swisher (1829 - 1854) m. 16 Oct 1851 Mary Allman Post (1832 - 1908), d/o Martin and Margaret Post. Their children: Burgett, b 1852; Elizabeth, b 1853; and Marsden, b 1854, after Lewis' death.
  9. Robert Simington Swisher, b 1833, married 11 Mar 1858 Sarah Knisley. No additional information.
  10. Olive H. Swisher, b 1834, married 26 Sep 1854 Weston (Leonidas?) Smith, b 1836, s/o Isaac and Mary Smith. No additional information.
  11. Isaac F. Swisher (6 Mar 1837 - 24 Feb 1896) m. 8 May 1860 Adelaide Smith (24 Jul 1839 - 10 Apr 1930), d/o John and Mary Smith. Their children: Charles F., b 13 Mar 1861; James Lee (14 Dec 1862 - 28 May 1928); George (1 Jan 1865 - 17 Sep 1866); Edgar Smith (4 Nov 1866 - 13 Nov 1960); Isaac Marion; Mary Ellen; Adelaide (25 Jan 1873 - 15 Jul 1873); and Burr (19 Apr 1876 - 27 Dec 1879).
  12. Emily Swisher, b 1844, married 3 Nov 1863, Moses Davis, b 1833, s/o Jessie and Abigail Davis. Their issue: Owen Thomas, b 1866;



## JOHN CONRAD SYKES

from

## The Terrible Country and Its Pioneer Families--Howard L. Leckey

Some time during 1764, a party of hardy pioneers left Berks County, Pennsylvania, to seek out new homes on the frontiers of Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, and for a time found the freedom they sought on Dunkard Creek, in what is now Greene County. The party consisted of the families of John Bonnett, John Wetzel, the Eberlys, Waggoners, Rozencranz and Zanes, most of them intermarried to some extent. With them was John Conrad Sykes, who had married Catherine Bonnett, a daughter of John Bonnett. Other children of John Bonnett were Mary, wife of Captain John Wetzel; Susannah, wife of Hezekiah Stewart; Lewis Bonnett, who married Elizabeth Waggoner; John and Samuel Bonnett. Most of this party soon moved on to settle near the Ohio River at Wheeling, but John Conrad and Catherine (Bonnett) Sykes, and some of the Waggoners stayed on Dunkard Creek, where in July 1778, he and his son, John Sykes, Jr., were soldiers in the Frontier Ranger Company under Captain John Wetzel. (Penn. Arch. Series VL Vol. 2, p. 321) John Conrad Sykes died a few years later and his estate was probated at Washington, Pennsylvania, in February 1786, with his son, Henry Sykes, administrator. (O. C. Docket 1, p. 26). He was the father of ten children:

1. Henry Sykes, active in Revolutionary War.
2. John Sykes, Jr.; in Captain John Wetzel's Company in 1778.
3. Phillip Sykes, removed to Mississippi.
4. David Sykes, who went to Texas.
5. Mary Sykes, who married Jonathan Garrison.
6. Barbara Sykes, who married Robert Knotts.
7. Christina Sykes; taken prisoner by the Indians and kept in captivity for some ten years during which time she married Charles Munger.
8. Lewis Sykes, patented a tract of land on Dunkard Creek on warrant of April 19, 1794.
9. Jacob Sykes, patented a tract of land on Dunkard Creek on warrant of April 15, 1795.
10. Edward Sykes, married Jenima Virgin.

## BAILEY DATA

Compiled by Elizabeth Turner, 211 High St., Glenville, WV 26351

HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS Winter 1987 vol. V no. 2 p.71

"Vol. II, issue 2, (January 1985) HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL, questioned the death date of Nancy Morris Bailey who is buried at the Bailey Cemetery on the old Minter Bailey farm now owned by James Martin. James W. Field, Rt 2, Box R-13, Santee, SC 29142 recently responded:

"There is a book titled something like 'The Baileys' in the historical section of the Clarksburg, WV, library. This reference gives a date of death for Ann "Nancy" Morris Bailey as 17 September 1827. Nancy is my wife's great-great-grandmother."

HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS vol. III issue 2 (January 1985 p.84

"Bailey Cemetery is located north of Jane Lew, WV on what was the Minter Bailey farm. The property is now owned by James Martin...

'M.B. M. Bailey Born June 19, 1763, Died Nov 12, 1833

'N. Bailey Died Sept 1897. age 60 years. Rebuilt by Isaac Jackson 1906.

'M. Bailey was Minter Bailey. N. Bailey was Ann "Nancy" Morris, his wife."

BAILEY by Guy F. Bailey and Algie Reed Bailey (genealogy of Bailey family)  
p.11 5th generation

MINTER BAILEY SR., third child of Carr and Mary (Minter) Bailey, was born June 19, 1763, in Fauquier Co., Va., died Nov. 12, 1833, buried near Jane Lew, WV on the home farm (now known as the Watson farm). He m. Dec 10, 1789, in Fauquier Co., Va., Ann "Nancy" Morris, b. 1767, in England, d. Sept 17, 1827, in Lewis Co., Va. (W.Va), buried beside her husband. On Mar. 14, 1807, Minter and Nancy Bailey sold to Presley Morehead for \$1906.66, the land inherited from his father's estate (Deed Book 17, page 4, Fauquier Co., Va.) He removed to Harrison Co., now Lewis Co., W. Va. On Feb. 7, 1809, he bought of John Powers and Sarah his wife, 400 acres of land on Hackers Creek for 1666.66, (Deed Book 9, page 13, Harrison Co., W. Va.) His will is found in (Book 1, page 252, Lewis Co., W. Va.). Minter and Nancy (Morris) Bailey were the parents of nine children.

A-1. Fencie Bailey, b. Sept 30, 1790 Fauquier Co., Va., d. July 7, 1854, m. 1st April 13, 1811, John Whitman Stalnaker, m. 2nd George Stotts (Stetorts).

A-2. Joseph Bailey, b. Mar 17, 1792, Fauquier Co., Va., d. Dec 11, 1875, m. Margaret Hickman

A-3. Fannah Bailey, b. Nov. 4, 1793, Fauquier Co., Va., d. Feb. 25, 1854, m. Stephen P. Jackson

A-4. William Bailey, b. Oct. 4, 1796, Fauquier Co., Va., d. Jan. 12, 1849, m. Fannah Edmonds.

A-5. Minter Bailey Jr., b. Mar. 16, 1799, Fauquier Co., Va., d. July 1866, m. Sarah "Sallie" Bastable

## LEWIS COUNTY, W.VA., OBITUARY BOOKS FOR SALE

As in the preceding story, one of the major questions genealogists seek to answer is, "Where was great-great uncle George (or Aunt Emma or great-great Grandpa Smith) buried?" Many times tombstones cannot be found because (1) none was erected in the first place; (2) they were destroyed by vandals or by someone building a road (as in the case in the "Lone Tombstone Survives" story) or (3) they have been eroded by weather and are unreadable.

While to the question is not always answerable, sometimes it can be found in court-house records. Other times it can only be located in a newspaper from the time of death (providing there was a newspaper published in the area at the time and providing someone reported the death to the paper). Anyone who has "gone this route" knows what a task this can be.

First, one must locate the microfilm of the paper and acquire a copy of the microfilm. For out-of-towners, this means requesting the microfilm on interlibrary loan or paying a visit to the repository. (Major repositories for newspaper microfilm in West Virginia are West Virginia Collection at West Virginia University, Morgantown, and Department of Archives and History, Charleston.)

Second, one must find the time to read AND DECIPHER the microfilm. Have you ever spent hours searching through old microfilmed newspapers with print that has faded with time or suffers from a poor microfilming job?

If you have a "lost" grave in Lewis County or an ancestor "hidden" in a surrounding county or maybe even in some distant state, then Jay and Ann Newman have saved you from becoming myopic and cross-eyed. They have read, abbreviated, indexed every name, typed and published, in four volumes, all the obituaries from all the available "Weston Republican", "Weston Independent", "Weston Democrat", "Weston Herald" and "Weston World" from 1846 through 1929; and, they are currently working on the years 1930-1939.

Obituary books are shipped postpaid and may be ordered from:  
Ann Newman, 143 WBUC Rd, Buckhannon, WV 26201.

1846 through 1899 -	92 pages	\$8.50
1900 through 1909 -	72 pages	6.50
1910 through 1919 -	100 pages	9.00
1920 through 1929 -	235 pages	16.50

And, while you're at it, you might also be interested in another work completed by Jay and Ann - 1900 Census of Lewis County. A few copies are still available at \$16.00 each.

-----

Bailey Data - Cont. from page \_\_\_\_

- A-6. Mary "Mollie" Bailey, b. Mar. 1801, in Fauquier Co., Va  
m. Mar. 2, 1828, to William "Dilly" Hinter.
- A-7. Eleanor Ellen Bailey, b. April 7, 1803, Fauquier Co., Va.  
d. Sept. 13, 1873, m. Silas Bailey, 1st cousin
- A-8. James Bailey, b. 1806, d. Nov. 1850, m. Jan 16, 1834, Ann  
Blanc Smith. (James Bailey b. Broad Run Cem)
- A-9. John Bailey, b. 1800, d. 1840 m. April 16, 1832,  
Catherine "Kitty" Pastable.



## ANNOUNCING!

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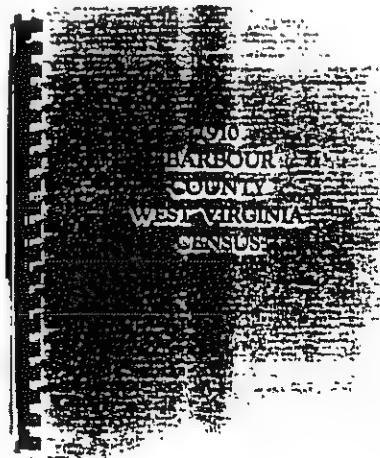
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J O H N M I T C H E L LThe Life and Times of a  
HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER

by

William Foster Hayes III

Louis L'Amour could have written John Mitchell's life story. It's his meat, just the kind of heroic frontier pioneer tale that excites his imagination.

But Louis L'Amour didn't write it. The man carved it all out for himself, and 200 years later it still reads like adventure fiction.

\* \* \*

As a boy John Mitchell sailed on British ships, as a youth he soldiered for the American Army in the War for Independence, as a young man he fought savage elements in the wilderness of the Virginian northwest, and finally he struggled for men's souls as a circuit-riding preacher the last 40 years of his life. He was never tamed, a strong-willed individual, a real-life American hero. He was an original, a community patriarch (15 children, 53 grandchildren), a Hacker's Creek Pioneer, and I'm proud to be one of his descendants!

\* \* \*

John Mitchell was born May 1, 1763, and, according to his own sworn statement in his military service pension application, this took place at "Dawston" in Lancashire, England. There is a tiny town named Dalton, in Lancashire, 15 miles northeast of Liverpool, but Mitchell's historians generally agree that he must have been born in the small farming community of Dalston, 4 miles south of Carlisle, in Cumberland.

They also seem to agree that he was the son of Thomas Mitchell and his wife Jane Hetherington, who were married November 16, 1752. This Thomas Mitchell, who died before February 7, 1768, when his widow married Adam Graham, was the son of an older Thomas Mitchell who lived in Hawksdale (near Dalston), Cumberland, and his wife Mary Coltherd. This elder Thomas Mitchell was buried November 16, 1746; his widow Mary Coltherd Mitchell was buried on July 30, 1755. However, as yet no proof of this ancestry has been found.

## JOHN MITCHELL -- HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER

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It was the custom at that time to "bind" young boys to artisans, merchants and seamen, et al, "to learn a trade." John Mitchell's gravestone reports that he was bound to a sailor, that at age eleven he sailed to the West Indies and then to America, to India, and then back to America.

Apparently, however, a life at sea was not for young John, at least life at sea with that particular master. After a few voyages he jumped ship in an American harbor, ran away from the captain to whom he was bound, hid in a clump of bushes for two weeks (until his ship sailed), while being fed daily by some young man whose acquaintance he had made. This young aide was probably Joseph Cheuvront, who later became a Methodist Minister and was with John Mitchell in Pendleton County and Lewis County.

Thumbnail on Joseph Cheuvront: Born 1755 in France, Catholic, gave up his plan to become a priest, sailed to New York (about 1773), emigrated to Virginia, met Methodists John, Jacob and Moses Elsworth, moved to Augusta (Pendleton) County in 1776, married a daughter of Moses Elsworth, Sr., moved to Monongalia (Harrison) County in 1783, became a Methodist Minister about 1795, served first as a circuit-riding preacher, then as a pastor in Good Hope for about 30 years, died 1832 (age 77) in Harrison County, VA, buried in a private graveyard near Bethel Cemetery, Good Hope.

What was the appearance of eleven-year-old apprentice seaman John Mitchell? His auburn hair was long, he wore a voluminous linen shirt tucked into tight wool breeches, long hose, cowhide shoes with buckles, a canvas vest and a flat-brimmed felt hat.

Mitchell declared in his pension application that he arrived at Yorktown, Virginia, in August, 1774, that he subsequently went south to Norfolk, then north to Fredericksburg, and then far northwest to Hampshire County, Virginia. All of this travel was probably by river, and could easily have been accomplished by an enterprising youth with some knowledge of sailing plus deckhand experience.

\* \* \*

Author's note: I feel it will help to establish the political climate for the arrival of this young immigrant. Hence:

In 1763, the year John Mitchell was born, George III was King of England, Louis XV King of France, George Washington was 31 years old. England was victorious over France, ending the French and Indian Wars in America. The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains; settlers refused to obey this British proclamation.

In 1765, British Parliament passed the Stamp Act to tax the 2,000,000 inhabitants of the American Colonies. This "Taxation without representation" produced such a fury of dissent, the Act was repealed the following year.

In 1767, British Parliament again taxed the American Colonies, this time on imports of tea, glass, paper, lead, paint and dye-

ORVAL ALLMAN OWNED  
A FARM AT GOOD HOPE ON  
NORTH BEND ROAD WHICH  
WAS CALLED THE CHEUVRONT PLACE.

## JOHN MITCHELL -- HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER

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stuffs. This act stirred up a veritable hornet's nest. The colonists began to boycott British goods.

1769 -- Napoleon was born in Corsica.

1770 -- March 5: The "Boston Massacre." Virginia population: 447,000.

1772 -- The Boston Assembly demanded the rights of the Colonies, threatening secession. Samuel Adams formed the Committees of Correspondence in Massachusetts.

1773 -- Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee met in the Sir Walter Raleigh, a tavern in Williamsburg (then Capital of Virginia) and formed the Virginia Provincial Committee of Correspondence. British Parliament passed the Tea Act, causing Samuel Adams to organize the "Boston Tea Party." London closed the port of Boston, called British troops "to the ready."

1774 -- Louis XV died, was succeeded by Louis XVI. Samuel Adams of Massachusetts called for the First Continental Congress, the Virginia House of Burgesses agreed; said Congress convened in Philadelphia in September of that year. The Colonies agreed to stop importing British goods to America. Patrick Henry's rallying cry: "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

So, when eleven-year-old John Mitchell stepped on American soil, the mood of the Colonists was more than testy, it was belligerent.

\* \* \*

Hampshire County, high in the Appalachian Mountains, among the forks and tributaries of the great Potomac River, was John Mitchell's first home in the New World. He lived there eight years, from 1774 to 1782. Some of his historians feel it is possible he was "adopted" into the family of Joseph Cheuvront and his father-in-law Moses Elsworth, Sr., and that this wonderful pioneer family imbued Mitchell with the desire to study, to learn, to serve his community, to serve man and to serve his God, as well as to maintain his own free spirit and his ability to think for himself, to become "his own man." To me this is quite plausible. This also would have introduced Mitchell to the Teter and Henkle families, with whom he became very close.

He was almost twelve years old on April 19, 1775, when the first blood was shed in the American Revolution. Lexington, Paul Revere's ride, minutemen, Concord. Then, at the Second Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, Virginian George Washington was unanimously elected Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. June 17, 1775: The Battle of Bunker Hill.

1776 -- John Mitchell, now just thirteen years old, was becoming more a landlubber than a seaman. The Third Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, drew up and signed the Declaration of Independence. France announced she would help the American Colonies in their War for Independence. Though frequently outnumbered, superior

## JOHN MITCHELL -- HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER

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British troops won battle after battle. Out west of Hampshire County, a new Virginia County called Monongalia was created out of the West Augusta District.

1777 -- John Mitchell, now a fourteen-year-old slender-sapling schoolboy, was aware of the war raging around him, but was not physically involved. He did, however, become a fine horseman and a "backwoods sharpshooter" with the Pennsylvania flintlock long-rifle, learning to shoot the eye out of a wild turkey so as not to destroy any of the "eatin' meat." LaFayette's first French volunteers arrived in America. The Fourth Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as its flag. France formally signed an alliance with the American Colonies. Washington's Continental Army retired to winter quarters at Valley Forge, PA.

1778 -- John Mitchell, a crack shot at age fifteen, became a hunter. With France's aid, the tide of war slowly began to turn in favor of the Colonies. George Rogers Clark (for whom Clarksburg, WV, is named) captured Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi River.

1779 -- Mitchell was now sixteen years old, filling out, developing his American patriotism, maturing as a pioneer citizen and mountain man. His country's army was winning more battles. General George Rogers Clark swiftly crossed Illinois (150 miles northeast, through a raging ice storm), surprised and captured Vincennes.

1780 -- French troops arrived in force at Newport, Rhode Island.

\* \* \*

On May 1, 1780, 6'2" John Mitchell turned seventeen. Early in August, at Romney, Hampshire County, on the banks of the Potomac, in the Appalachian Mountains, he was drafted into the Virginia Militia. His Company was being formed from Frederick and Berkeley Counties as well as Hampshire. Frederick was to furnish the Captain, Berkeley County the Lieutenant, Hampshire County the Ensign.

Those drafted in Hampshire took their rifles and rendezvoused at Henry Moussday's Mill on the South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac, near Moorefield, the Seat of Justice of Hardy County. Their Ensign was Michael Freeman. Ensign Freeman marched the Hampshire County contingent south to Staunton, Augusta County. The Lieutenant from Berkeley County was a man named Lender (Sissler ?, Lessdra ?).

The Company had been formed to march west to the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, where it flowed into the Ohio, there to build a fort. However, said project was soon abandoned. For the next two months, instead, Mitchell's Company was detained at Staunton to guard a growing group of Tories and deserters. The last week in October, 1780, the prisoners were moved to another location. Mitchell was discharged.

On his way back to Hampshire County, he passed through Rockingham County. There, on November 1, 1780, alongside Mouth-of-Seneca Creek, a tributary to the North Fork of the South Branch of the



## JOHN MITCHELL -- HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER

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Potomac, he enlisted in the Continental Army. His military service pension papers (dictated and transcribed in 1832) say that he was "a substitute for one William Gregg in the State Troops in the Continental Lines." I'm not exactly sure what that means, but we do know that John Mitchell and William Gregg were close friends and neighbors for many years.

He assumed his tricorne hat and Continental soldier's uniform, and with three other inductees was marched from Mouth-of-Seneca back to Staunton. There he was placed under Captain James Culbertson, who marched him and about twenty others across the Blue Ridge Mountains over to Richmond, Virginia. There John Mitchell became a Private in the 1st Artillery Regiment, and assigned to the Company of Captain James Pendleton. Captain Lewis Booker acted as Lieutenant to Captain Pendleton, and a man named Lightfoot was Ensign. Captain Pendleton gathered his forces, issued field pieces (bronze and wrought-iron cannons), ammunition (lead balls, barrels of powder and grape shot) and transport equipment (carts, mules, horses, etc.), and marched his new men and gear to the base camp at Chesterfield Court House. There Mitchell and the others joined the rest of Captain Pendleton's Company, which was now at full strength, one of the companies under Colonel Charles Harrison. They trained through the month of December.

Mitchell was next assigned to Captain Lynn's Company of Regular Troops, under Colonel Davies, and early in January marched northwest to Westham, four miles up the James River from Richmond. There Mitchell watched the British (under the turncoat traitor, Benedict Arnold) blow up the Magazine (January 6, 1781) and burn the town. Arnold's forces also destroyed much of the City of Richmond. This was Private Mitchell's first military action.

On January 7, he was marched to Warwick Ware House, and the following day to Hood's Mills, in Chesterfield County. There they laid in wait for the British. There Mitchell's ability with the longrifle came into good use as he "undertook and killed several of them." When the British retreated, the Company repaired to Chesterfield Court House for maintenance and materiel.

In February, 1781, Mitchell was sent to Southampton Court House to rejoin Captain Pendleton's Company. His Orderly Sergeant was a man named Ball, Captain Lewis Booker was still acting as Pendleton's Lieutenant. They marched to Suffolk, Nansemond County, to engage the enemy, but discovered the town destroyed by fire. They then patrolled up and down the James River, between Portsmouth and Surry Court House, sometimes chasing, sometimes being chased by the British (often by Benedict Arnold's British forces).

They saw constant action throughout April in the Petersburg area, and on April 28, 1781, engaged with the British ("with considerable firing by both sides") until the American Troops were forced to yield. They crossed the Appomattox River, tearing up a bridge after them so they could not be followed, repaired once again to Chesterfield Court House for provisions and supplies. They were given one day for maintenance and provisioning, then marched by way of Stone Coal Pits to Richmond.

## JOHN MITCHELL -- HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER

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John Mitchell turned eighteen on May 1, 1781. In mid May, the French General, Marquis de LaFayette, arrived in Richmond with eleven hundred Continental Troops from the north, took command of the Continental Army there. LaFayette marched his aggregation of troops (without gear) to Bottom's Bridge on the Chickahominy River, County of New Kent. There they bivouacked for one week while they rested, were fed well, and were preached to by a Rev. Mr. Bellmain.

Then it was back to Richmond to retrieve their field pieces and materiel. It was a growing army that then marched northward to Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan River, Orange County. There they were joined (June 7, 1781) by General Anthony Wayne and his fast-moving army. They marched together down to Louisa County, stopped for three days to consolidate and reform. While there Mitchell watched the hanging of a British spy, a scene which never left his dreams. The expanding army, now quite formidable, marched back to Bottom's Bridge in New Kent County, to camp along the Chickahominy River. Mitchell's Company found a large British horse branded "G. R.", which I presume stood for "George Rex" (King George). From Bottom's Bridge they marched to New Kent Court House, and about the 1st of July, 1781, set up a bristling camp, studded with officers' redoubts, at the Court Ordinarys near Williamsburg. The 4th of July was celebrated as a heady holiday, emotionally, with shouting and singing, by weary but passionate men.

And then they were engaged by a reinforced British Army. General Wayne tried to run them off, but was repulsed. On July 6th, Private John Mitchell received a shoulder wound. Since hospital care was inadequate, he was considered unfit to continue service, was immediately discharged. His discharge papers were signed by Captain Lewis Booker and countersigned by Benjamin Eustace, Major Pro Tem of the New England Artillery Regiment.

Mitchell made his way back home, arriving in Rockingham County about the 1st of August, 1781. He also apparently made his way back to health, for within days of his arrival "he took the place of William Howie (?) as a substitute (that phrase again) and marched in a Company of Militia from Hampshire County, under Captain Thomas Mead, to the Town of York, Virginia." During Mitchell's brief absence from the front lines, General Charles Cornwallis had made Yorktown his base of operations, and General George Washington had brought up his Continental Army troops to join the forces which now included LaFayette, Wayne and the French troops under General Jean de Rochambeau. On September 28th, Washington's army of 17,000 men surrounded Yorktown and began to tighten the vice on Cornwallis. On October 6th, he began the "Siege of Yorktown," attacking on all sides at once.

John Mitchell was used in that battle as a footsoldier rifleman, and briefly as an Acting Sergeant of Cavalry. He, being an expert horseman and marksman with the Pennsylvania longrifle (more accurate than the British smoothbore musket), was exactly what his country needed at that moment.

Without supplies, overwhelmingly outnumbered, and with no hope



## JOHN MITCHELL -- HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER

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of escape, Cornwallis abandoned a desperate scheme for cutting his way out of the encirclement, and decided to surrender his 8,000 soldiers and sailors.

On October 19, 1781, as the British band played "The World Turned Upside Down," British General Charles O'Hara, acting for Cornwallis, gave his sword to American General Benjamin Lincoln, representing Washington. John Mitchell was present at Surrender Field when the British laid down their arms and raised the white flag, and the tradition is that he climbed a tall tree to get a better view of the actual surrender of Cornwallis' sword.

Mitchell, as a member of the Virginia Militia, marched a detachment of prisoners all the way back to a Barracks Compound near Winchester, Virginia. He arrived there the last week of November, was relieved of duty and discharged on December 1, 1781. His military service had totaled fifteen months. He was eighteen years old.

\* \* \*

We don't know where John Mitchell received his schooling. We assume he had learned to read and write a little before leaving his home in England. We assume that he continued this early education and spent four years of concentrated study while in Hampshire County, before being drafted into the Militia. His handwriting was clear, neat, legible, precise. He did not become a church leader and a Justice of the Peace (qualified December 10, 1789; see VA State Papers - Vol. V, p. 74-5) in his community without having read and studied a great deal. He must have showed the instincts of scholarship at an early age.

We know that he lived in Hampshire County for a while following his discharge from service. He appears on the Personal Tax Lists there, in 1782, as the owner of a horse. But he soon (1782/3) left Hampshire County, rode his horse back down to Rockingham County, near Mouth-of-Seneca, to stay. This (perhaps with the aid of his Army demobilization pay) was to be John Mitchell's home for the next twenty years. Here he married and raised a family, here he became first a Lutheran, then a Methodist and then a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, here he became a landowner.

\* \* \*

The Homestead Act of 1779 provided that the settlers of the "western waters" were entitled to 400 acres if they lived one year on the claim or raised a crop of corn. Out west of Hampshire County, in the area that was to become Harrison County, over 200 claims had already been staked out by "tomahawk rights," "bounties to soldiers" and "treasury warrants." In 1784, Harrison County (named for the great Virginia patriot Benjamin Harrison) was formed from Monongalia County, and by 1785, 272 families were considered permanent residents in that area (see 1790 U. S. Census). Harrison County contained Hacker's Creek, John Mitchell's home of the future.

## JOHN MITCHELL -- HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER

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In 1783/4, at age 20, John Mitchell, now a resident of Rockingham County, Virginia, married 18-year-old Catherine Margaret Teter, eldest daughter of George Teter and his wife Anna Margaret Henkle. Catherine Margaret Teter had been born in Hampshire County, about 1765, had grown up in Hampshire, Augusta and Rockingham Counties. Her father George Teter (1730-1798) of Lancaster Co, PA, was a son of George Teter (1699-1744) and his wife, Maria Margaretha Luttmann (b. 1701), both of Schwaigern, Württemberg, Germany (they immigrated in 1727). Both George Teters had Americanized their names, having been christened Johann Georg Dieter. Anna Margaret Henkle (1738-1801) of Bucks Co, PA, was the daughter of John Justus Henkle (1706-1778), christened Johann Justus Henckel, who was born in Daudenzell, Hessen, Germany (immigrated in 1717), and Maria Magdalena Eschmann (1710-1798) of Philadelphia Co, PA. John Justus Henkle was the builder (1761/2) of Hinkle's Fort in Franklin, Pendleton County, Virginia. Astoundingly, four of Catherine Margaret Teter's siblings also married Teters. The Henkles and Teters were considered highly educated and well-to-do.

DO THEY  
MEAN AN  
MARGARET  
HENKLE

Imagine the variety of language and pronunciation in John Mitchell's home. We believe his wife was fluent in both German and English, yet still carrying some of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" syntax of her Palatine grandparents. The speech patterns of Lancashire, the British maritime service and the U. S. Army were colorful, to say the least, but not always prevalent. We believe their children grew up sandwiched between German, British and American English. My Grandma Mitchell (Martha McClellan Schiefer, wife of Alvin Darius Mitchell) retained the German form of "zu Hause" by always saying that someone was "to home" rather than "at home."

Imagine young John Mitchell chopping trees, squaring the heavy trunks into logs, building a home for his family, a home of logs chinked with clay and mud, surrounding a huge stone and log fireplace, solid enough to withstand the severe mountain winters, large enough to include livestock and neighbors when threatened by attack from Indians who were used to hunting in that timberland and who did not welcome settlers. Land for the raising of corn had to be hacked out of the hilly forest, terraced and stone-fenced for safety, protected with bows and arrows and guns. Thin, broad-shouldered John, therefore, was -- out of necessity -- a carpenter/builder/mason, a hunter/trapper/marksman, a farmer/cattlemans/dairyman, an axman/blacksmith/cabinetmaker and a superior horseman.

From 1783 to 1803, while living in Rockingham (in 1787, it became Pendleton) County, industrious John Mitchell became the owner of considerable land. The first property he acquired, up in the Timber Hills, was given to him ("for the sum of one pound") by his in-laws as a wedding present. Formal deed to this 140-acre property, however, was not made until May 4, 1795 (Deed Book 2, p. 78, Pendleton Co, VA), when George Teter made his will and signed various deeds to his children.

I have the deed on my wall at home -- the original, or at least a hand-written eighteenth-century copy of the original. It says:

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THIS INDENTURE, made the Fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety five Between George Teter and Margaret his Wife of the County of Pendleton and State of Virginia of the one part And John Mitchell of said County and same State of the other part witnesseth the said George Teter and Margaret His Wife for and In Consideration of the Sum of one pound to them in hand paid the Receipt whereof Is hereby acknowledged have Granted Bargained and sold Aliend Enfeoffed and Confirmed and by these present do grant Bargain Sell alien Enfeoff and Confirm unto the said John Mitchel His heirs and Assigns forever a certain Tract or parcel of land being and Lying In the County of Pendleton and State of Virginia Situate on the West Branch of the North Fork of the South Branch of Potowmack called the Lick Run on the South Side of the Timber Hill and bounded as followeth To Wit Beginning at a hicory and Sugar tree and Running thence North Seven Degrees East forty six poles Down a hill to a chestnut oak Sapling and thence North Sixteen Degrees West thirty poles Crossing a Branch to a Sugar Tree on the hillside thence South fourteen East Thirty poles Crossing the point of a hill to a Sugar tree on the Hill Side South Twenty-nine Degrees West fifty two poles to a sugar tree on a hill Side and thence South Eighteen Degrees East one hundred and four poles to a lynn on a hill side and thence South Nineteen Degrees West fifty two poles Crossing the Lick Run to two Sugar Trees on the hill and thence South fifty five Degrees West one hundred and fifty poles to two Sugars in the head of a hollow thence South Eighteen Degrees East Seventy Six poles to a Maple and Dogwood Sapling and thence North Thirty Three Degrees East Three hundred and Eighty poles to the Beginning -----  
----- Containing one hundred and forty acres together with all ways Waters Water Courses profits and comodities thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Revision and Revisions remainder ? ? Rents Issues and profits of all and singular the above mentioned premises and every part and parcel thereof With their and Every of their Appurtenances To Have and To Hold the Said Tract or parcel of Land above mentioned and Every part and parcel thereof with their and Every of their Appurtenances Unto the said John Mitchel His heirs and assign forever to proper use Benefit and Behoof of him the Said John Mitchel and his Heirs and Assigns forever and the Said George Teter and Margaret his Wife for themselves Their Heirs Executors Administrators do Covenant promise and grant to and With the said John Mitchel His Heirs and assigns that they the said George Teter and Margaret his Wife now at the time of Sealing and Delivery of These presents are Seized of a good Sure and perfect and Indefesable Estate of Inheritance In fee Simple of and In the premises hereby granted and that They have good power and lawfull Authority to Convey the Same to the Said John Mitchel In Manner and form aforesaid and the said George Teter and Margaret his wife their Heirs and Assigns do Covenant promise and grant to and With Said John Mitchel His heirs and assigns Shall and may from Time to time and at all Times forever Here after peaceably and quietly have hold use occupy and Enjoy all and Singular the

## JOHN MITCHELL -- HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER

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and Margaret The and to Said Tract of Land and premises above mentioned with the Appurtenances Without any Let Trouble Hindrance molestation Interruption or Denial of them the Said George and Margaret their heirs or Assigns and of and from all Every other person and persons Laying any Lawful Claim thereto In Witness whereof set our hands and affixed our Seals the Day and year first above Written

George Teter (seal)

her  
Margaret X (seal)  
mark

At a court held for Pendleton County on Monday the 4 day of May 1795 This Indenture of Bargain & Sale from George Teter & Margaret his wife to John Mitchel was acknowledged by the Said George and the Said Margaret being privily examined as the Law directs was Ordered to be Recorded

A Coppy Teste

Gawin Hamilton

Teeter to Mitchell

May court 95

Recorded Lib B Folio 78

I say -- even for those days -- that was a legalese mouthful!

It was from Andrew Johnson (not the President) that Mitchell obtained the land which became his homeplace on the North Fork, opposite the "Deep Spring," in what came to be called Germany Valley. This is near the famous Seneca Rocks, which John Mitchell could see from his home, directly across the North Fork River. Andrew Johnson's wife was Hannah Henkle, an aunt of Mitchell's wife. The families in this neighborhood were all close related by marriage, and the Teter and Henkle families, who had arrived from Rowan Co, NC, in 1760, "were as plentiful as trees in the forest." The main road down the North Fork Valley ran through John Mitchell's property, and eventually he got the road altered. He himself was a road overseer, as well as Superintendent of Elections (the voting for that district took place at his house).

\* \* \*

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## HULL FAMILY HISTORY

THREE HULL BROTHERS

BY

EUGENE F. HULL

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BOOK "THREE HULL BROTHERS" ARE:

- (1) Biographical sketch of Peter Thomas Hull (Huhl, Hohl, Holl) born in Germany in 1706, immigrated to America in 1741, died in 1776. He was the patriarch of this line of the Hull family and settled in what is now Highland County, Virginia.
- (2) Biographical sketches of three subsequent generations of the Hull family headed by Peter Hull, Adam Hull, and Peter Adam Hull.
- (3) Biographical sketches of the three Hull brothers (James T. Hull, William Boon Hull, and John Patton Hull) and several hundred descendants.
- (4) Hull families of Highland County, Virginia.
- (5) Hulls serving in military service since the American Revolution in Lewis, Upshur and Randolph Counties in West Virginia and Highland County, Virginia.
- (6) Cemeteries containing Hull graves in Lewis, Upshur, and Randolph Counties in West Virginia and Highland County, Virginia.
- (7) The kinship of Rachel Tallman Hull (wife of Peter Adam Hull and mother of the three Hull brothers) to Daniel Boone and Abraham Lincoln.
- (8) Hulls of Hog Hollow (descendants of Jared Hull).
- (9) Descendants of Peter Thomas Hull are scattered in many states of this country and this book should be useful to anyone researching this Hull family line.

The book was published by McClain Printing Company, Parsons, West Virginia, contains 180 pages, has a hard-bound cover, with gold colored lettering.

This book is available directly from the author at \$15 per copy;

Eugene F. Hull  
108 Woodland Forest  
Winfield, West Virginia 25213  
Telephone: Area Code 304 586-3403

Note from Joy: Eugene has donated a copy to the HCPD Library as well as to the Louis Bennett Memorial Library in Weston, the Upshur County Public Library, and the Charles W. Gibson Public Library. Thanks Eugene.



## OLD SMITH CEMETERY

Located on Smith's Run, Lewis County

Recorded March, 1977 by Robert B. Smith

Row 1

Smith, Georgie B/ 1874 D/1/20/1982 A/8y, 1m, 29d S/O H.H. & M.J. Smith

Stone

Raised Wound

Space

Space

Stone

Stone

Smith, Elizabeth B/2/22/1809 D/3/11/1893 A/84y., 19d. W/O George Smith

" , George B/7/15/1798 D/8/28/1882 A/84y., 1m., 8d.

Row 2

Kittle, John S. B/5/10/1877 D/11/28/1904 S/O J.G. & E.E. Kittle

" , John G. B/7/15/1828

" , Elizabeth B/10/23/1838 D/9/3/1902

" , Ida Ellen B/3/28/1870 D/5/21/1888 D/O J.G. & E.E. Kittle

Row 3

Smith, Edgar G. B/4/18/1864 D/11/18/1866 A/2y., 7m. S/O Alfred &

Elizabeth Kittle

Space

"

"

"

Smith, Abram B/1800 D/4/8/1870 A/70y. Led Smith Run Church for 37yr

" , Elizabeth B/1308 D/6/10/1880 A/70yr. W/O Abram Smith

" , Parthenia A.B. B/1837 D/9/9/1849 A/12yr. D/O Abram & Elizabeth

Row 4

Sprouse, Rose D/2/3/1904

Space

"

"

"

"

"

Smith, Infant D/1871 C/O E.W. & M.J. Smith

" , Henry B/1855 D/2/20/1856 A/3m., 28d. S/O Lias & Emily

" , John B/1848 D/10/6/1849 A/1y., 5m. " " " "

" , Johnson B/1846

Row 5

Depression

"

"

Cut Stone /no inscription

Smith, Jesse B/1809 D/11/18/1880 A/71yr.

Stone

"

"

"

"

Yoke, Mary C. D/10/19/1874 A/36y., 5m., 6d. W/O G.G. Yoke

Smith, Marcellus B/1836 D/9/19/1860 A/24y., 11m., 26d. S/O J. &amp; M. Smith

" , Granville B/1834 D/8/5/1856 A/22y., 4m., 2d. " " " "

" , Martha A. B/1854 D/9/2/1855 A/1y., 7m., 11d. D/O " " "

" , John S. B/1854 D/9/10/1855 A/1y., 7m., 19d. S/O " " "

" , Margaret N. D/9/8/1855 D/O " " "

Stone

Smith, Katharine B/1768 D/5/11/1844 A/76yr.

" , Infant B/11/8/1846 D/2/12/1847 A/3m., 4d. D/O Lias &amp; Emily

Stone

Depression

Row 6

Depression

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

Smith, William H.H. B/1840 D/9/10/1855 A/15y., 1m., 23d. S/O J. &amp; M. Smith

Patterson, Charlie D/9/2/1862 A/2y., 1m., 11d. S/O T. &amp; R. Patterson

Space

Cut Stone (behind Katharine Smiths Stone)

Space

Cut Stone

Fidler, Eddie A. D/7/6/1863 A/9m., 14d. S/O J.E. &amp; E. Fidler

Stone

Row 7

Stone &amp; Depression

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

Smith, James W. B/8/13/1869 D/3/18/1870 A/7mo. S/O S.&M. Smith

" ,Our Lamb B/1/20/1873 D/1/20/1873 A/4hr. " " " "

Space

Stone

Space

"

Patterson, Our Darling

" ,Ruhama D/3/2/1881 A/52y., 11m., 10d. W/O W.T. Patterson

" ,Guy L. D/4/3/1870 A/6m., 27d.

Row 8

Stone &amp; Depression

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

Patterson, Elizabeth D/2/5/1873 A/95yr. W/O John Patterson

Row 9

10 Depressions &amp; Grave with stones piled on it

THE JOHN HACKER FAMILY  
by Joy Gilchrist  
with research assistance from many

## Editor's Note:

From time to time, we have published brief articles on various descendants of John Hacker or mentioned them in writing other stories; however, we have never published a comprehensive history of the family.

There have been several reasons for this: (1) many of the officers, past and present, have been Hacker descendants and we didn't want you, the members, to feel we were "shoving the Hackers down your throats" if you were not Hacker descendants; (2) so much has been written by the Hacker family, and John in particular, that we weren't sure many of you would want to hear it again; and, (3) a couple of our members are working on books about the Hacker family and we didn't want to "steal their thunder."

However, two letters received in recent months caused us to change our minds.

The first, from Maurice Allman, a member of our Executive Board, said:

"I hope the following does not seem too ironic but since 1982, I have been humbly proud and glad that our two grandchildren were descendants of John Hacker. You, Charles (Gilchrist) and Bob (Smith) made my day in 1982, one Saturday in November, at the Morrison Cemetery, when you asked if I knew Howard Smith, Philippi. After saying that my son was married to his granddaughter, you all said he was a great, great grandson of John Hacker.

"Since 1982, I have told dozens of HCPD'ers that we had two granddaughters related to the Hackers, but as far as I knew the Allmans were not related to the Hackers. Most replies were, 'Try to prove that you are not related to the Hackers!'

"Well, as you can see by the (enclosed ancestor) chart with lots of help from you, Barb (McCarty) & Bob, the Allmans through the Swishers & Smiths connect back to the John Hacker family!"

The second, from Mary Clawsey, in reply to my letter to her concerning the mother of her ancestor, Margaret (Hardman) Wetzel, who may or may not have been Elizabeth Hacker (1784 - 1811?), said, in part. . . "Having grown up in Weston, I'm pretty familiar with the area and have known about John Hacker most of my life, so you can imagine what a disappointment it would be to turn out not to be descended from him after all." She then asked some questions pertaining to various Hacker family members and inquired about the existence of some documents.

Primary sources for information in this article will be noted as such; however, to footnote each statement would be a cumbersome task for the purpose of this article and will be omitted here. A bibliography of all sources used will be given at the end of the story, \_\_\_\_\_ issues down the road.

\*\*\*\*\*

In 1752, when the calendar was changed, \_\_\_\_\_ days were added to the year. This change has created problems for many modern day genealogists and is a source of discussion for Hacker family researchers.

John Hacker was born "January 1st 1743 O.S." according to the inscription on his original tombstone which is now in the possession

of Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants. Lucullus McWhorter in BORDER SETTLERS OF NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, p. 501, says that some Hacker descendants maintain that he was born on sea, during the ocean voyage to America of his parents and that the letters "O.S." appearing conjunction with the date of his birth, denote "on sea". He further says that while this may be true (it wasn't) it was more probable that they (the letters) stood for "Old Style" meaning prior to 3 Sep 1752 when the English statute went into effect adopting the Gregorian, New Style calendar.

Researchers have proved conclusively that John was born in Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, VA, and that his birth was registered in the parish register as occurring on 2 Jan 1743. His parents were William and Ann Hacker.

Ann, born ca 1707 in Ireland, may have been the first of the known Hacker ancestors to come to America. Franklin Walters, a Hacker researcher, believes that she is "Anne Turner" who was transported to Potomack, VA (MD), from Middlesex, England, and landed in Dec 1727 aboard the ship "Forward" commanded by Capt. William Loney. In accordance with her sentence, she may have been sold into servitude for seven years - perhaps to a "Dillon" family and then either took the name "Dillon" or married a "Dillon". Supporting "Turner" as her maiden name is the middle name given a grandson, John Turner Hacker.

Despite suppositions to the contrary in the Hacker Record written by William Hacker of Shelbyville, IN, in the later half of the nineteenth century, William Hacker, the first of this Hacker family to come to America, was not employed aboard a ship coming to America but rather was transported. He was tried in the April Sessions of 1730 at Guildhall Library, London, England, accused of stealing "4 cocks, 17 heans, 5 drakes and 5 ducks belonging to Christopher Tilson. John Nicholson deposed that Hacker, William Field and himself were drinking at Teddington (Co. Middlesex) on 5 April and then went and stole the fowls about 11 p.m. They took them to Brentford where they put them in a stable and got a man named Guy Moore to sell them. Hacker denied this and alleged that Nicholson had asked him to fetch some fowls which he had bought." William, b ca 1690 and described in court proceedings as "William Hacker of Hampton Court", was found guilty and sentenced to transportation.

There will be those who say, "No, not me. My grandpa couldn't have been a thief. And, if he was, I don't want to think about it, much less admit it." To those I say that we are what we are - and perhaps William didn't really steal the fowl. He denied it, didn't he. True or not, William's transportation brought the family to America - and, eventually, across the Allegheny Mountains to present day Lewis County seeking freedom, land and a better life.

William's life would have been influenced by the experience and, doubtless, had some effect upon his children - John included. And, in spite of it or because of it, John Hacker was a loving husband and father, a brave frontiersman, a soldier, a religious leader, a sheriff, a fair man respected and looked up to by his community, and a friend to both the white man and the Indian.

Researchers are working to determine, positively, the ancestry of William Hacker, the progenitor. Despite research on both sides of the water, no positive proof has yet been found to definitely connect him to Sir Francis Hacker, the regicide, as suppositioned by William Hacker of Shelbyville and as believed by several present-day family members. Perhaps additional research and time, together with articles such as this, will someday shed light upon the subject.

Facts about William's whereabouts between 1730 and 21 May 1738 when he married Ann Dillon in Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, VA, are missing. It is assumed that he served his seven years and was

then released from his bond.

William Hacker of Shelbyville, a great grandson, claimed that William did not use the Hacker name while living in what is now Virginia. While this may be true in part, it is not completely correct. The name was used when he and Ann were married and again when sons William and John were born.

References to a William Hatcher are found in Loudoun County, VA, Deed Book 1 on 30 Aug 1757 in a transaction with an Isaac Nicholls. A William Hatchner and a John Hatcher have been found on the Lord Fairfax Rent Rolls of 1761 and there is a deed in Frederick/Augusta County, VA, Deed Book 8, p. 286, dated 3 May 1763, between William Hacker and John Hacker for the sum of 50 pounds current money of Virginia, household goods, interest, etc., listed in deed and signed only by William Hacker.

Another Hacker found in the area during the same period was Andrew Hacker who received a land grant of 430 acres on Cripple Creek in Frederick Co, VA, in 1763. Andrew's connection, if any, to the William Hacker family, is unknown.

Whether using the Hacker name or not, William and Ann apparently began to make a life for themselves in Stafford County (area now known as Loudoun County, VA) and their first child, William, was born there 9 Dec 1739. The child's birth was duly recorded in the Overwharton Parish Register.

For some reason, the birth of William's and Ann's daughter, "Betsey", ca 1741, was not recorded but that of John, in 1743, was. Two or three more daughters, Nancy Ann, b ca 1745, Mary "Polly", b ca 1747, and perhaps an Elizabeth. The confusion over the names of "Betsey" and Elizabeth results from claims that Elizabeth Hacker, wife of John Freeman, who was killed by Indians while picking greens outside West's Fort in mid Jun 1778 and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Staats, another early Lewis County settler, are both said to have been John Hacker's sisters.

The Hacker family could probably be described by today's standards as being "close". When William Hacker, b 1739, and John adventured west, the whole family, including father, mother, and all the girls (except Nancy Ann) and their families followed. And, in later years, John "took in" his nephew, James Keith, Nancy's son by her first marriage to James Keith.

### Crossing the Alleghenies

Sometime in the 1760's, the Hacker family removed from the Loudoun County, VA, area to the South Branch of the Potomac (the Wappatomaka).

They were residing here in 1767 when John and Samuel Pringle came into the settlements telling of beautiful Buckhannon River country with its' broad vallies, fertile soil and plentiful game.

The Pringles were serving with the British garrison at Fort Pitt in 1761 when they deserted along with William Childers and Joe Linsey. They wandered in the wilderness around the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers and went to Looney's Creek in 1762 where Childers and Linsey were captured. The brothers escaped and eventually became employed by John Simpson, trapper and trader. They remained with him until 1764 when an argument near the Horse Shoe Bend on the Cheat River caused them to part company. Simpson continued on to the headwaters of the Elk River, at the site of present day Clarksburg, WV, and remained until permanent settlements began to disturb his hunting and trapping; he then may have gone to Kentucky.

John and Samuel Pringle followed the Tygart Valley and reached the Buckhannon River country and Turkey Run. They took up residence in a sycamore tree and resided there until fall 1767 when John went back to

the South Branch and learned that the French and Indian War was over and that they were no longer wanted as deserted. He returned, after some delay, to the sycamore (now known as "Pringle Tree") and imparted the news. The brothers then returned to the Wappatomaka and told their story.

Among those hearing the story were William and John Hacker, Alexander and Thomas Sleeth whose sister, Margaret, had become John Hacker's wife about 1765, John Jackson and his sons, George and Edward, Thomas and Jesse Hughes, John and William Radcliff and John Brown. They determined to go across the Alleghenies and see this fertile valley first hand and perhaps to settle there.

Led by Samuel Pringle, in the fall of 1768, some of the above mentioned men made the arduous journey and decided to settle there - and the permanent settlement of present-day Lewis and Upshur counties was begun.

### THE SETTLEMENT

With winter closing in, they returned to the South Branch and made plans to come back in the spring to clear land, plant corn and prepare to bring their families.

They returned in the spring of 1769 by following the trail previously cut by John Pringle. The group divided themselves according to interests - homeseekers and hunters. John Hacker, the Sleeths and Jacksons were in the first group; the rest in the second. While the homeseekers began improving land, the others kept them supplied in meat and explored the countryside. During their explorations, they discovered the West Fork River and Hacker's Creek.

Shortly after the land clearing had begun, Samuel Pringle arrived with an another band of pioneers including John and Benjamin Cutright. Upon their arrival, John Hacker learned that the land he had chosen (some of the land is included in present-day Heavener Cemetery) and started to clear was already that of Samuel Pringle. To save problems, John agreed that Pringle could have the land if he would clear an equal amount on a creek which had recently been discovered by the hunters. Thus, John Hacker came to live in present-day Lewis County and the creek became known as Hacker's Creek.

Crops planted, land cleared and shelter erected, the men returned to the South Branch to their families. They returned in the fall to harvest their crops and found them eaten to the ground by the buffalo. This destruction delayed the migration of the families until 1770, according to CHRONICLES OF BORDER WARFARE.

### William Hacker, b 1739

William Hacker, son of William and Ann and brother to John, apparently never married. However, he may have been engaged to be married when his fiance was killed by the Indians. According to tradition, he developed a strong hatred for the Indians as a result - a hatred that was only exceeded by that of Jesse Hughes for the red man.

William became an Indian scout and spy. Although he claimed land on Hacker's Creek next to his brother John, he sold the land which became part of the Cozad tract and, consequently, enclosed what is now Morrison Cemetery, before moving to the Red Banks of Kentucky. He also had a tract of 400 acres on the West Fork River. Land certificate for this tract was dated 1779.

He was with the group of men who, it was said, killed Chief Bull at Bulltown. Articles in earlier HC Journals shed light on this tragedy.

## Nancy Ann Hacker, b ca 1745

Nancy Ann was twice married, first to James Keith in early 1760 and then to a Col. Claypool. Both were Englishmen.

Keith, according to the Hacker Records, was "a lazy worthless Englishman" deserted an expecting Nancy Ann after living with her only a few months and returned to England. Their son, James Keith, Jr., was born in late 1760. Because Nancy Ann was young and immature, her parents, William and Ann, took the baby to raise.

In 1768, Nancy Ann divorced Keith and she married Col. John (?) Claypool who was serving with the British near Winchester, VA. Claypool served with the British through the surrender of Cornwallis. The Claypools remained in the Winchester area and James Keith Jr. last visited his mother there about 1827.

In 1770-1771, when the Hackers moved across the Alleghenies with son John Hacker, they took the adolescent James Keith, Jr., with them. Grandparents and James apparently only went as far as Bushes Fort where John and "Polly" (Hacker) Bush, their daughter and son-in-law, were residing. William Hacker, aged about 92 years, died there in 1772 and was buried in a now unmarked grave in what is now known as Heavener Cemetery.

Twelve year old James Keith and Ann Hacker eventually went to live with John Hacker. James is recorded with John Hacker in early tax lists.

Although some researchers claim that Ann also died at Bushes Fort and was buried at Heavener Cemetery, William Hacker of Shelbyville said that he was acquainted with persons who had attended her funeral and that she died in 1800 and was buried in Morrison Cemetery. Her grave, though unmarked, is said to be beside her son, John Hacker.

James Keith, Jr., married Mary Ann Alkire, d/o John and Christina (Wolfe/McCann) Alkire, on 13 Jun 1786 in Harrison County. Loofbouroff officiated at the marriage. The following year, the Keiths patented 400 acres in present-day Collins Settlement. About 1820 they migrated to Shelby County, IN, where other Hacker's Creek families had already settled. They were the parents of ten children, all born in Harrison (Lewis) County:

1. Christina Keith (15 Apr 1788 - 2 Feb 1863) m. 23 Sep 1805 in Harrison Co, (WV), Alexander Sleeth, Jr., (18 Aug 1785 - 6 Aug 1831), s/o Alexander and Nancy Ann (Smith) Sleeth. Both died in Shelby County, IN.

2. John (23 Dec 1789-14 Jun 1884) m. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ and is buried Sand Hill Cemetery, Shelby Co, IN.

3. James Keith (3 Oct 1791 - 6 Mar 1863) m Phoebe Bennett (3/23 May 1797 - 3 Jan 1875), d/o William and Rebecca (McCally) Bennett. James died in McDounough County, IL.

4. Margaret Keith (17 Dec 1793 - 4 Jan 1880) m. Thomas Sleeth Hacker, son of John and Margaret (Sleeth) Hacker, her first cousin once removed. (More on this family in later issues.)

5. William B. Keith (5 Dec 1799 - 13 Oct 1862) m. Nancy Wilson. He is buried Sand Hill Cemetery, Shelby Co, IN.

6. Catharine Keith, b 31 Oct 1801, married her second cousin, Edmund Hacker, b 1 Jan 1802, on 26 Jan 1826. Edmund was the son of William and Mary/Adah (West) Hacker. They moved to Clark County, IL.

7. Nancy Keith m. Cornelius Collins who was born about 1772 in N.J., the eldest son of John and Hannah (Cozad) Collins. Nancy was his second wife. (See Vol. I, HCJ, for further information on this family.)

8. Sarah Keith m. James Phillips



9. David A. Keith, b ca 1809, married Ann Foster.
10. Jonathan Keith, b 8 Aug 1811, m (1) Keziah Hutchison on 10 Apr 1836 in Shelby Co, IN and (2) Elizabeth Crosby.  
Mary "Polly" Hacker, b ca 1747

Polly married Capt. John Bush for whom Bushes Fort was named. She lived until 1805. John Hacker was the administrator and executor for her estate.

#### Descriptions of John and Margaret (Sleeth) Hacker

William Hacker of Shelbyville, IN, described his grandparents, John and Margaret (Sleeth) Hacker, in the Hacker Records.

"John Hacker stood 5 ft 9 in tall. He stood square on his feet, his weight 190 lbs not fat, lean and solid over the average as to straightness a good figure. His complexion "Fair" his hair coal black, a full round face, large forehead, medium sized nose, rather full in the center. Chin broad, lips rather thin and fully covering the teeth. Eyes inclined to dark grey and small for a man of his size. Heavy and prominent eye brows, and with all a pleasant countenance to look upon. Of course, the foregoing would indicate sociability with good conversational powers, which it is said he possessed in an eminent degree. Though he was never known to be loud or objectionable, but rather to the contrary. Yet when he did speak, his language was plain and direct to the point of issue. He stood square with his head straight over his spinal column and then to see the flash of that little eye, the earnestness of the face, the easy wave of the hand, the emphatic nod of the head, all indicating the natural orator, and then when done with what he had to say, the calm folding of the arms, with the letting down of the countenance to the natural repose, awaiting a reply or some question of further inquiry upon the matter under discussion consideration, and then to see the face light up again when about to reply and the gestures so natural to him to move off as above described was said to be so interesting and entertaining as to always command the closest attention and respect. It is further said of him that he was never known to utter a foolish remark and although when a little warmed up in his subject, he was sometimes thought to be a little extravagant. Yet never so at the expense of truth. In his person he was neat and cleanly, and so had everything about him. So far as possible he was never fopish or over exacting but rather on the "Friend Quaker" style of things. In these matters many of his children followed closely in his footsteps. But he raised no child that excelled him in having a place for everything, and everything in its place. Such then was the makeup of my grandfather, John Hacker, a perfect man and far above the normal physically, mentally, and morally, and as we have seen, such was the care he took of himself as well as everything around him that his days were long in the land and his death triumphant and happy."

"Our grandmother was as tall as Grandfather. She stood straight and was well proportioned, good head, dark wavy hair, dark hazel eyes. Well formed nose, rather aqueline and straight on the face. Two moles, one on the temple and the other on the upper lip near the corner of her mouth. A very pleasant countenance with usually a smile playing over it, acute in hearing, slow in utterance. While the sound of her voice was said to be music itself. Hence she was a beautiful singer and when in company was usually seen with a cluster of friends around her. She spoke in a slow and deliberate manner, tho never hesitating and then without any gestures whatever except what

might be noticed in her eyes and contenance. Such was the make up of our grandmother."

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

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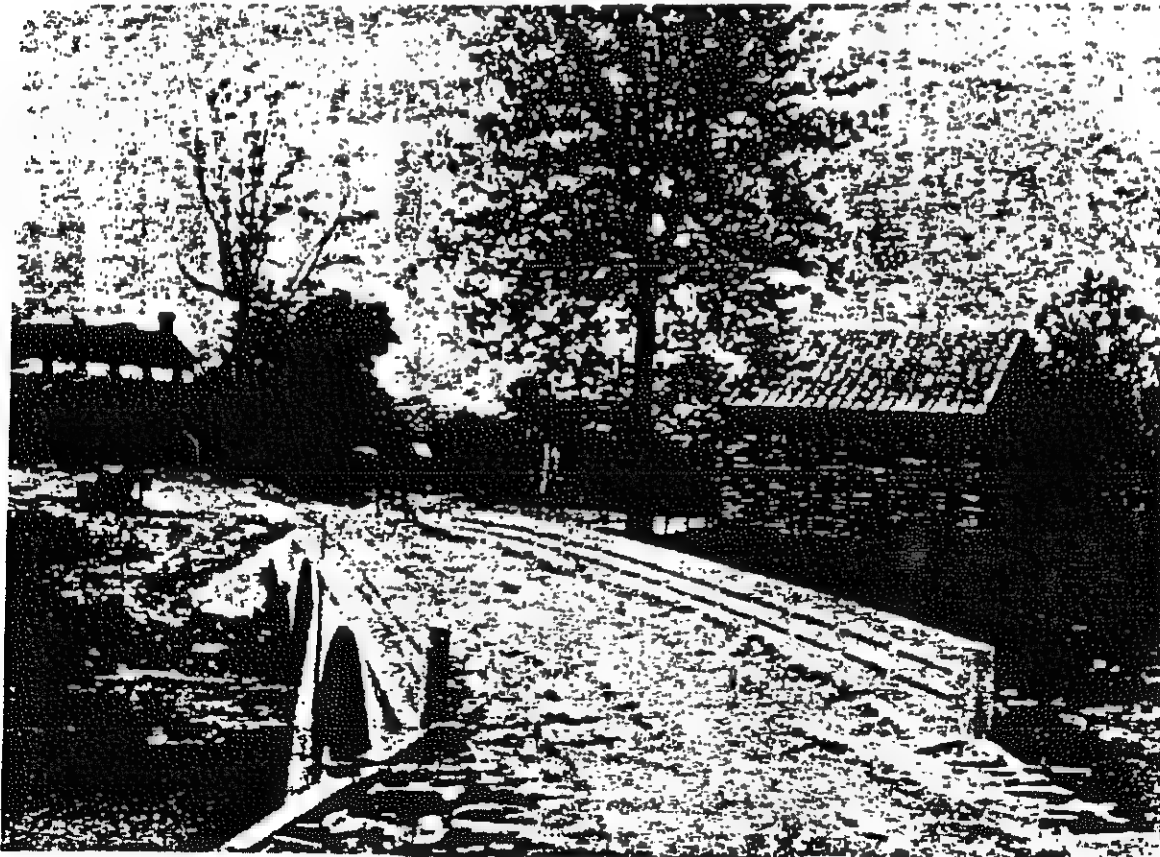
#### SHARED INFORMATION

A note of information for page 107, Winter Issue, HCJ. The third name from the bottom of the page should be Cosby Foster. She was Cosby McCue, b 15 Sep 1899, d 18 Sep 1955. Her first marriage was to Manard Hinzman and second to M.B. "Lete" Foster.

Twyla M. Hinzman  
62 Pleasanton Dr.  
Dover, DE 19901

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THE WEST VIRGINIA HILLBILLY — FEBRUARY 19, 1987



Jackson's Mill In 1914

## FIRST WHITE SETTLERS ON THE MONONGAHELA, ITS BRANCHES, AND IN THE NORTHWEST

Note: Submitted by Ruth Strother, source unknown. May have been abstracted from  
BORDER SETTLERS OF NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA

Probably the first white men who built cabins in Virginia west of the Allegheny mountains were David TYGART and Mr. FILES, who came in 1754, the latter settling at the mouth of the creek which now bears his name (where the town of Beverly stands); and the former, a few miles farther up the river (since called Tygarts Valley river), in what is known as Tygarts valley. The only Indians in this vicinity at that time were hunting and war parties from the north and west, whose hostility ( and the difficulty in obtaining breadstuff for their families) soon determined these men to abandon their settlements. Before they could carry out their determination, however, the family of FILES became victims to savage cruelty. A strolling band massacred them all excepting a boy, who, making his escape, hastened to the TYGARTS and warned them in time, so that they saved themselves by flight.

Soon after this, a settlement was made on Cheat river, a few miles east of where Morgantown now stands, by a party of Dunkards, comprising Dr. Thomas ECKARLY and his two brothers. They first encamped at the mouth of Dunkards creek, which owes its name to this circumstance, and finally located on Dunkards Bottom, on Cheat river. Although a bloody Indian war was then waging, they remained unmolested for several years, when the doctor went to visit a trading post upon the Shenandoah river and obtain supplies. Upon his return, he found the ashes of his cabin and the mutilated bodies of his brothers.

In the fall of 1758, Thomas DECKER and others commenced a settlement on the Monongahela, at the mouth of the creek which has since borne his name, but they were driven out in the spring by a war party of Delawares and Mingoes, and many of them murdered. Owing to the continued hostilities, no further effort was made to establish a settlement upon the Monongahela or its branches, until after the treaty of peace, in 1765.

This treaty greatly contributed to advance the prosperity of the Virginia frontiers. While it lasted, the necessity of congregating in forts and block-houses no longer existing, each family enjoyed the comforts of its own fireside, undisturbed by fearful apprehensions of danger from the prowling savage, and free from the confusion and bustle consequent on being crowded together. No longer forced to cultivate their little fields in common, by

the united exertions of a whole neighborhood, with tomahawks suspended from their belts and rifles attached to their plow beams, their original spirit of enterprise was revived; and while the certainty of reaping in unmolested safety the harvest for which they had toiled, gave industry an impetus which increased prosperity, it also induced others to come among them, and an increase in population and an extension of settlements was the consequence.

It was during this period that several establishments were made on the Monongahela and its branches. These were nearly cotemporaneous, but the first in order was that made on the Buckhannon, a fork of Tygarts valley river. It was during the year 1764 that John SIMPSON, a trapper, had his camp at the head of the Youghogany river, and in his employ were John and Samuel PRINGLE — two soldiers who had deserted from Fort Pitt. These glades having begun to be a common hunting ground, SIMPSON and his party determined upon moving farther west where they might be free from the incursions of other hunters. After having crossed Cheat river at the Horse Shoe, and while journeying through the wilderness, a quarrel arose between SIMPSON and one of the PRINGLES, and they separated, the PRINGLES keeping up the Valley river until they reached the Buckhannon, which they ascended several miles, and at the mouth of Turkey run took up their abode in the cavity of a large sycamore tree. Here they remained together, subsisting upon game, until 1767, when John left his brother for the purpose of going to a trading post on the Shenandoah to secure ammunition and other supplies. Samuel suffered considerably during his brother's absence, who, however, returned in the course of several weeks, bringing the news of the treaty of peace with the French and Indians. Now, no longer fearing arrest for desertion and becoming tired of their seclusion, they determined to leave it, not, however, without feelings of regret, and they expected to return as soon as possible, if they could induce others to accompany them to that desirable section.

In the fall of the ensuing year, therefore (1768). Samuel PRINGLE returned, accompanied by several others, who, being pleased with the appearance of the country, removed there the following spring, locating there the following spring, locating permanently upon lands selected by them, which they proceeded to cultivate. John JACKSON (who was accompanied by his sons,

George and Edward) settled at the mouth of Turkey run; John HACKER, farther up on the Buckhannon river, where "Bushes fort" was soon afterward established; Alexander and Thomas SLEETH, near to the JACKSONS, on what was afterward known as the "Forenash Plantation." It was at the house of George JACKSON that the first county court of Harrison was held, in 1784. William HACKER, Thomas and Jesse HUGHES, John and William RADCLIFF and John BROWN employed their time exclusively in hunting, neither of them making improvements in land for their own benefit; they proved to be a valuable adjunct to the community, however, in supplying the inhabitants with meat, and afterward aiding to defend them against the savages. In fact, the skill in woodcraft which they attained afterward rendered their services invaluable. These men, in one of their expeditions, discovering the West Fork river, gave it its name.

John SIMPSON, after parting with the PRINGLE brothers, crossed over the Valley river, near the mouth of Pleasant creek, and passing on to the head of another water course, gave it the name of Simpson's creek. Thence he went westwardly until he came upon a stream which he named Elk creek, at the mouth of which he erected a camp, where he continued to reside for twelve months, during which time he saw nothing of his former companions, or any human face. At the end of a year, he proceeded to a settlement on the South Branch, where he disposed of a large stock of furs and skins, and returned again to his camp at the mouth of the Elk, remaining until a number of cabins had been erected near the creek, on what is now Main street, in the city of Clarksburg.

After the first arrival, other emigrants soon came, under the guidance of Samuel PRINGLE, from the South Fork settlements, among whom were John CUTRIGHT, who settled on Buckhannon; Henry RULE, who improved a tract just above the mouth of Finks run, and John and William RADCLIFF, who both settled on Hacker's creek — the latter on the place afterward owned by William POWERS. John HACKER settled on the creek which took his name.

In 1768, Jacob VANMETER, John SWAN, Thomas HUGHES and others, settled on the west side of the Monongahela, near the mouth of Muddy creek. The same year, the place which had been occupied for a time by Thomas DECKER and his unfortunate associates (where Morgantown is now situated) was settled by a party of emigrants, one of whom was David MORGAN, afterward so celebrated for personal prowess and daring in his encounters with the Indians.

In 1769, Col. Ebenezer ZANE, his brothers Silas and Jonathan, with

some others from the South branch, visited the Ohio river for the purpose of commencing improvements, and to select positions for their future residence. Col. ZANE chose for his an eminence above the mouth of Wheeling creek, near the Ohio, and opposite a beautiful island; this spot is now in the midst of the flourishing city of Wheeling. Silas ZANE commenced improving on Wheeling creek, and Jonathan (with several others who accompanied the adventurers) remained with Col. ZANE. After making preparations for the reception of their families, they proceeded to the South Branch after their returning in 1770, accompanied by Col. David SHEPHERD, John WETZEL (father of Lewis) and the MCCULLOUGHs — men whose names are identified with the early history of that country. Soon after this other settlements were made, at points both above and below Wheeling, on Buffalo, Short, and Grave creeks, and the Ohio; among the first to settle above Wheeling were George LEFLER, John DODDRIDGE, Benjamin BIGGS, Daniel GREATHOUSE, Joshua BAKER and Andrew SWEARINGEN.

About 1770, Capt. James BOOTH and John THOMAS located upon the creek which received the former's name, near the present town of Boothville, Marion county. The former settled at the place known as the "Jesse MARTIN farm," and the latter on the "old William MARTIN place." Sixty years later, this latter was called the most valuable landed estate in northwestern Virginia, off the Ohio river.

About this time, also, David MORGAN ( the noted Indian fighter) established himself upon the Monongahela, near the mouth of Pricketts creek, five miles below Fairmont. Among others settling here at this time, were families by the name of PRICKETT, ICE, HALL, COCHRAN, HAYES, CUNNINGHAM, HARTLEY, BARNS, HAYMOND, FLEMING, and SPRINGER whose descendants now comprise a large proportion of the population of the surrounding country. Many of them came from the colonies of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, crossing the mountains by the route known as "Braddock's trail." In the burying ground at Barracksville is the grave of Adam ICE — the first white child born in Virginia west of the Alleghenies. He was born at Ices Ferry, on Cheat river, in 1767 (a short time previous to the removal of the family to the Monongahela), and he died in 1851.

In 1772, settlements were made on Simpsons creek, West Fork river and Elk creek. John SIMPSON at this time held a "tomahawk title" on the first-

mentioned stream, which was purchased by John POWERS, who immediately settled upon it; and James ANDERSON and Jonas WEBB located further up the creek. On the Elk, and in the vicinity of Clarksburg, settlements were made by Thomas NUTTER, near what was afterward the Forge Mills; Samuel COTTRIAL, on the east side of the creek, nearly opposite Clarksburg; Sotha HICKMAN, on the west side of the same creek, above COTTRIAL; Samuel BEARD, at the mouth of Nannys Run; Andrew COTTRIAL, above BEARD, on the farm for a long time owned by John W. PATTON; Daniel DAVISSON, where Clarksburg is now situated; Obadiah DAVISSON and John NUTTER, on the West fork, the former near the old salt works, and the latter at the place for many years owned by Adam HICKMAN, Jr.

At this time a considerable accession was also made to the settlement on Buckhannon and Hackers creek. So great was the increase in population in the latter neighborhood, that the crops of the preceding season did not afford more than one-third of the breadstuff that would ordinarily be consumed in the same time by an equal number. Such was the state of suffering caused by this scarcity of food that the year 1773 has been known here as "the starving year," and it was at this time that William LOWTHER (afterward the first sheriff of Harrison county) rendered such invaluable service, and unselfishly exerted himself to relieve the wants of the people of the community.

In 1772, the fine country lying on the east fork of the Monongahela river, between the Allegheny mountains, at the southeast, and the Laurel hill (or Rich mountain) at the northwest, which had received the name of Tygarts valley, attracted the attention of a number of emigrants, and during that year the greater part of the valley was located. Among those who occupied nearly all the level land lying between those mountains -- a plain of about thirty miles in length and varying from three-fourths to two miles in width, of rich soil -- are found the names of HADDEN, CONNELLY, WHITMAN, WARWICK, NELSON, STALNAKER, RIFFLE and WESTFALL. Cheat river (on which no attempt at settlement had been made but by the unfortunate ECKARLYS) then began to attract attention. The Horse Shoe bottom was located by Captain James PARSONS, of the South branch; also in the neighborhood, settled Robert CUNNINGHAM, Henry FINK, John GOFF: and John MINEAR, Robert BUTLER, William MORGAN and others settled on the Dunkard bottom.

## SCHOOLCRAFT CONNECTIONS &amp; QUESTIONS

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62549

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT  
1774-1834

James Schoolcraft appears on the 1820 Census of Butler County, Ohio, with a female aged 18-26, 2 boys aged 18 to 26, one boy aged 10 to 16 and three females under 10 years of age. Although his provenance is not known with much degree of certainty, there is some basis for saying that this man, who is the progenitor of dozens and dozens now living throughout the western two-thirds of the United States, was born in what was then northwestern Virginia, in the area now comprising Lewis County in the State of West Virginia. He very well may be the son of James Schoolcraft, baptized 12 August 1843 in Schoharie, New York, born to Asten or Astien and Catharine Countryman Schoolcraft, and he possibly is the James who was a scout in the Randolph County militia in 1790 and the James who married Mary Carpenter on 26 October 1795 in Harrison County. He also may be one of the Schoolcrafts who migrated around 1800 to the southeastern part of Kentucky.

In 1820 James was aged 45 or over, and the female (18-26) has been assumed to be his wife. His wife at the time of his death was named Elizabeth, and from census records and her tombstone, we can establish her date of birth as being about 1790. In 1820 one of the boys aged 18 to 26 appears to have been Jeremiah who later reported in the 1850 Census of Fountain County, Indiana, that he was born about 1798 in Virginia. Elizabeth's age precludes the possibility of her being Jeremiah's mother, and therefore we can conclude that James was married at least twice. The identity of the other boy who was also 18 to 26 in 1820 is not known. James (Jr.) who was the boy 10 to 16 in 1820, was born 14 March 1810, in either Butler County or Columbus, Ohio, according to family accounts.

No land or other records have been found for James (Sr.) in Butler County, and therefore we may assume that he was not a man of much means. By 1829, however, when he moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, becoming one of the early settlers there, he had accumulated enough to purchase a grant of 80 acres in Washington Township from the federal government. A stream runs through his land and a good portion is hilly and still heavily wooded. Like many who moved west in those days, he was a farmer, and by the time of his death on 30 November 1834 at the age of 60 years, he had amassed a modest and typical estate of animals and other personal property. James (Jr.) was the administrator of his father's estate and by 1853, the land was sold by his wife and children outside the family. The various conveyances establish the identity of his heirs then living, including Jeremiah, Katherine, James and Elizabeth, who can be definitely identified as his children, and Jotham, Margaret and Sarah Ann who are presumed to be his children as well.



Jeremiah married Margaret Miller on 5 October 1828 in Butler County and then followed his father to Tippecanoe County. James (Jr.) first married Nancy Ann Franklin on 21 October 1836 and then Catharine Miller on 6 November 1844, both in Tippecanoe County. The other presumed son, Jotham, whose name also appears as Jonathan, was born about 1825, and married Nancy Acres in Tippecanoe County on 22 February 1852.

Eliza, who probably was a daughter of James (Sr.) is said to be one of the first white persons to die in Tippecanoe County, in about 1829-1830. The marriages of all but one of his other known or presumed daughters are recorded in Tippecanoe County: Elizabeth, born about 1825, to George Washington Custer on 6 April 1837; Katherine, born about 1813, to Archibald Rains on 19 July 1835; and Margaret, born about 1824, to Henry Alenduff on 29 August 1844. No marriage of Sarah Ann, born about 1822 has been found. Another girl, Francis, born about 1828, may have been another daughter of James (Sr.) but no conveyance from her or other proof has been found.

In 1840 Jeremiah, the Rains family, and the widow, Elizabeth, and her children were all still living in close proximity in Washington Township, but by 1850 Jeremiah and his family and Henry and Margaret Alenduff were living a short distance west in Davis Township in Fountain County. It appears from the History of Fountain County by Beckwith that Frederick Alenduff who is likely the father of Henry came to Davis Township from eastern Indiana (Franklin Co.) in 1827. Archibald Rains died in 1850 in Tippecanoe County, and his widow, Katherine, and children together with James (Jr.) and his family, and Elizabeth, Jotham, Sarah Ann and Francis were all still living in the same vicinity of Tippecanoe County. A James P. Rains, age 14, is listed, however, with the Alenduffs in Fountain County.

By 1860 Jeremiah and perhaps the Alenduffs had left Fountain Co., and although the Alenduffs appear by 1870 in Iroquois County, Illinois, no further trace of Jeremiah is found. Jotham established his own home in Tippecanoe County after his marriage in 1852, and in 1853 James (Jr.) acquired for \$900.00 a farm of 120 acres located just a few miles east of his father's homestead. This larger tract is level and now appears to be almost entirely tillable. It is located near the little town of Buck Creek which sits astride the Norfolk & Western railroad line to Detroit. In 1860 the widow, Elizabeth, was living as a "guest" in the home of James Jr., but she died on 21 June of that year at the age of 70 years 3 months, according to the tombstone in North Union Cemetery where James Sr. is also buried.

The mid-1860's were not only a time of general turmoil in the U.S., but they also seem to have been a time of extensive family migration. James Jr. sold his farm in 1864 for \$2500 and moved to Piatt County, Illinois, near Cerro Gordo. The Norfolk & Western railroad line serves this town as well, and one is led to guess that the family traveled by train from Buck Creek.

A personal property tax list of 1866 in Belmont Township of Iroquois County, Illinois, includes Jonathan (Jotham), Henry Alenduff and F.M. Schoolcraft. No Illinois Census records have been found for Jotham, but two of his daughters Malinda and Maggie were married at Hoopeston in adjoining Vermilion County on 26 December 1882 and 3 March 1885 to John F. Rice and James L. Abbott, respectively. The 1900 Census of Vermilion County lists James and Anthony and their respective families, and it is believed that they are sons of Jotham. This James, who was born about 1856 in Indiana, was married to Louise Schinder about 1882, date and place unknown, and their eldest child was born in June, 1884 in Illinois. Anthony was also born in Indiana about 1849, and he was married to Martha Foster in about 1879, probably in Indiana, for all his listed children were born there from 1879 to 1886. It appears then that James came to Illinois before 1884, but that Anthony didn't leave Indiana until after 1886. The 1860 Census of Jotham's family in Tippecanoe County, lists (in addition to Mark A., born about 1855, James, born about 1856, and Margaret E., born about 1857), a Sarah J. who was born about 1858 and a John who was born about 1849. This John's identity is not now known, for he could not be a legitimate son of Jotham and Nancy who weren't married until 1852.

Henry, whose occupation was listed as "farmer", and Margaret Alenduff appear on the 1870 Census of Iroquois County with children Frederick, born about 1849; Henrietta, born about 1855; Mary C., born about 1858; and John R., born about 1869. All of these children were reported as having been born in Indiana, except John R., whose state of birth was listed as Illinois. Another daughter, June, born about 1848 in Indiana, was listed on the 1850 Census of Fountain County. The family would probably appear on the 1880 Census of either Iroquois or Vermilion County, for the will of Margaret of Hoopeston, which mentions husband Henry and son John R., was dated 21 December 1885 and probated in Vermilion County on 12 August 1886.

The parents of F.M. Schoolcraft, a/k/a Francis M. and Marion F. are not known at this time. From census records which consistently report Ohio as his state of birth, it appears he was born about 1828-1829. His first appearance is on the 1860 census of Fountain County, Indiana in Davis Township, and then in 1870, 1880, 1900 and 1910 he appears in Iroquois County, Illinois, as a laborer or farmer. The marriage on 29 September 1853 of Francis M. and Ellen Dunn appears in the Fountain County records. Obviously he is connected somehow with Jeremiah and the Alenduffs, for he not only was living in the same township in Fountain County where they had lived, but he appears in Iroquois County along with, and at the same time as, the Alenduffs. A good guess would be that he was a son of Jeremiah although he is not mentioned as being

part of Jeremiah's family in the 1850 census. The 1840 census of Tippecanoe County lists the 2 eldest sons in Jeremiah's family both age 5 to 10, at a time when F.M. would have been 11 or 12 years of age. This slight disparity is not enough to discourage the connection, however.

F.M. had a son Willie born about 1871 in Illinois, according to the 1880 Census; and the 1900 and 1910 censuses of Vermilion County, Illinois, list a William born February 1871, wife Jessie and children. The identification of this William as the son of F.M. can easily be made. Interestingly, a William was married in Fountain County, Indiana, to Jess J. Cooper on 7 July 1891, but all of his children were listed in 1900 and 1910 as having been born in Illinois. The family must have kept contacts back in Indiana and perhaps some family members, whose identity is not now known, may have even stayed there.

Another son of F.M. was Joshua, born about 1866 or 1867, and he is probably the Joshua, born February 1865 who appears with wife Mary and one son in the 1900 Census of Iroquois County.

Jeremiah's children as taken from the 1850 Census were Ann, born ca 1830; Jacob, born ca. 1835; Alexander (Richard Alexander), born 20 March 1837 in Tippecanoe Co.; John, born ca. 1843; Maria, born ca. 1844; and Elijah, born ca. 1847. All but Ann (who was reported to have been born in Ohio) were born in Indiana. Alvin I. Schoolcraft of Modesto, California, is a descendant of Richard Alexander who was married to Lucinda Loucks on 12 September 1857 at Washington in Fayette Co., Ohio. Jacob married Polly Louts (Loucks) on the same day in Washington, Ohio, and Ann married Jacob Louckes on 24 January 1851 in Fountain Co., Indiana. Richard Alexander served in Co. H of the Indiana 149th infantry regiment during the Civil War and later migrated to Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and finally Oklahoma where he died in Woodward Co. on 3 April 1912.

Elizabeth Custer and her husband are absent from the Census index of 1840 and 1850, although there is a suspicion they were in the Tippecanoe-Fountain County area. According to cemetery records held by the Tippecanoe County Historical Association, George Custer died on 2 August 1850 at the age of 40 years 10 months and 28 days, and was buried in North Union Cemetery. This year may be an erroneous reading of his tombstone, since the 1860 Census of Tippecanoe County lists an Elizabeth Custer, a widow of age 35 years, living in Lafayette with several children, the youngest of which is John W. born about 1852.

Doris R. Townsend of S. San Francisco, California, and Hugh B. Campbell of Asheville, North Carolina, are descendants of Amanda Alice, a daughter of Elizabeth and George Custer, who was

born in Tippecanoe County on 23 August 1839. We know from the marriage records that Elizabeth was then a minor, but if she indeed was 35 years old in 1860, she would have to have been only about 12 years of age at the time of her marriage and 14 years at the birth of Amanda Alice. Although the marriage and motherhood of such a young girl was not impossible then, just as it's not impossible today, it still strains credulity. Without further evidence, it seems more likely that Elizabeth, like many women of every era, subtracted a few years when stating her age, in this case, to the census taker. A detailed examination of the census records could lead one to guess that she was born anywhere from 2 to 4 years earlier than stated, in 1821-1823.

Elizabeth's other children, taken from the 1860 Census were Margret, born about 1841; Lucy, born about 1845; Clara E., born about 1848; and Mary E., born about 1850. Namoa "Maxine" Ponder of Loveland, Colorado, descends from the daughter Louise (Lucy Ann) born 4 August 1845 in Fountain County. Elizabeth is said to have died on 26 October 1865.

James Jr., and his wife, Catharine, were the parents of at least eight children born in Washington Township of Tippecanoe County, only five of whom survived to maturity. John, born 15 August 1845 died 27 September 1860; an infant was born and died in 1847; and Eli, who was born 25 January 1852, died 7 October 1856. All three are buried in Hollywood Cemetery near Buck Creek in Tippecanoe County. Malinda, who was born 28 October 1848, married Andrew Heminger, a farmer, in Piatt County, Illinois, on 23 January 1877; and she was the mother of at least four children, two of whom survived childhood, both girls. The Hemingers lived for a time in Cerro Gordo Township of Piatt County engaged in farming, and then moved to Decatur in Macon County in about 1898. Henry, who was born 16 March 1850, married Frances J. McCarty on 26 January 1876 in Piatt County, and they were the parents of one boy and two girls. Their son, Charles Ernest, was a physician for many years in Watertown, South Dakota. Isaac "Ike", who was born 24 November 1853, married Ida Saylor probably in Piatt County, date unknown, and he later moved to Sacramento, California. Isaac's children included 3 girls and 2 boys. Mary Elizabeth, who was born 14 September 1857, married Levi Meisenhelter, date and place unknown, and they farmed for many years near Rosamond in Christian County, Illinois. They were the parents of seven girls and one boy. Martha Jane, "Jennie", who was born 29 May 1859, married Orlando Boyd McKinney on 1 March 1882 in Piatt County, and they remained there, engaged in farming, the parents of two boys.

James Jr. died 6 July 1883, and his wife, Catharine, died 16 June 1887. Both were buried in West Frantz Cemetery, Piatt County, and while their tombstones existed at least as late as about 1960, they now appear to have been destroyed or stolen by vandals.

SCHOOLCRAFT QUESTIONS

1. Where was James Sr. prior to 1820 in Butler County, Ohio, and what record, if any, is there of his life there till about 1829?
2. Who is the boy aged 18-26 in 1820, presumably the son of James Sr.?
3. Who was James' wife Elizabeth, and where and when were they married?
4. Are there deeds from any other children of James Sr. recorded in Tippecanoe County, Indiana?
5. Where did Jeremiah go after 1850?
6. Was Nancy Acres married before her marriage to Jotham in 1852?
7. Where did Jotham go after 1860 - Benton Co., IN, Iroquois Co., IL, Vermilion Co., IL, or elsewhere?
8. Did Katherine Rains remarry after 1850? Where did she go after 1850?
9. Where was Henry Alenduff in 1860 - Benton Co., IN, Iroquois Co., IL?
10. Do the marriages of any other children of Jotham appear in Fountain or Benton Co., IN, or in Iroquois Co., IL?
11. Do any marriages of Henry Alenduff's children appear in Iroquois or Vermilion Co.?
12. Do any marriages of F.M.'s children (other than William) appear in Fountain or Benton Co., IN, or Iroquois or Vermilion Co., IL?
13. Are Elizabeth & George Custer listed anywhere in 1850 Census?
14. Do any marriages of Elizabeth Custer's children appear in Fountain, Tippecanoe or Benton County, IN?
15. What land did James Jr. and Catharine own in Piatt County, and when and by whom was it sold?
16. Where did Isaac and Henry go after 1880 - Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota, California? (E.O., son of Isaac, in Texas in 1910).
17. Where were Levi and Mary Elizabeth Meisenhelter in 1900?
18. Were Orlando and Martha Jane McKinney in Piatt Co., IL in 1900 and 1910?

1. HELMICK  
HEARING  
Searching for David Helmick who was in Monongalia Co, VA, 1810, and served in militia there 1812-1813. Moved to Morgan Co, OH before 1820. Probably died by 1820 and wife (?) Ann/Nancy was head of household. Estate settled Morgan Co, 1823. Daughters (?) Elizabeth and \_\_\_\_\_. Elizabeth m Jesse Jeefferson Howard. \_\_\_\_\_ m Samuel Hearing of Perry Co, OH. Sons (?) Benjamin and Joseph. Ben in Missouri by 1860. Joseph remained in Ohio. Could Adam Helmick have been his father?? Viola M. Baum, Rt 3, Box 3767, LaGrande, OR
2. BROWN  
TANNER  
HUGHES  
Sarah Brown (b 1775, VA; d 1855, Muskingham Co, OH) m. Edward Tanner in Harrison Co, (W)V 23 Jul 1792. Her parents were John J. Brown (d 1807, Harrison Co) and Elender. Other Brown children were: James, Edward, Mary, Catherine, Eleanor and John J. Jr. Am in process of proving out potential line through Bucks Co, PA. Does anyone have proven descent back to Europe. Also, Edward Tanner (b ca 1763, South Branch Potomac; d 14 Mar 1831, Harrison Co), s/o Edward Tanner (b ca 1740, VA; d 1790). Siblings of Edward were: Samuel, James, Elizabeth, Nancy and Grace who m. Jesse Hughes. Some history book references to Tanners indicate that Edward (b 1763) was of English parentage. Has anyone proven this true? Or carried the Tanners back further. William M. Brown, PO Box 1454, Cullman, AL 35056
3. SUDDARTH/  
SUDDARTHA  
CASTO  
Need info Mary J. Suddartha, b 1839 or 1840, VA, m. Ananias Casto 12 Jun 1855 Upshur Co, VA. She was from Albemarle, VA. Mary d. 1917 but unable to locate death record in Lewis or Harrison Co, WV. She had brothers: Frank who had son, Dr. Floyd S. Suddarth, of Grafton, Taylor Co, WV; James who is buried National Cemetery, Grafton; Joseph who moved to Oklahoma. There was a Joseph Suddarth in Kingfisher Co, OK, in 1924. Would like parents of these children. Ruby E. Casto, 109 Maple Ave, Stonewood, WV 26301
4. DEAN  
WALKER  
SHOLTZ  
Seeking info on James Johnson Dean family. James b. 20 Mar 1825 near Weston, Lewis Co; lived near Burlington, IA, for some time; moved to Kansas 1876; died Feb 1906, Mitchell Co, KS. He Married Mary Ann Walker Oct 1850 Burlington, IA. Mary Ann (14 Jul 1851/VA - 11 Mar 1914/Mitchell Co, KS) was d/o Eli Walker and \_\_\_\_\_ Sholtz. (If the submitter of this query will send me their name, I will publish it next issue. Meanwhile, anyone with an answer, please send to me and I'll forward when I receive the name. Joy)
5. FISHER  
BENNETT  
HACKER  
BARNETT  
Benjamin Fisher married Milinda Bennett 13 Dec 1877. Who were their parents? Sarah S. Hacker, d/o Jonathan and Hannah Hacker, m. Daniel Barnett ca 1835-1836. Unable to locate marriage record. Any help appreciated. Sarah Trecoast, Rt 2 Box 332, Clarksburg, WV 26301.

6. TAYLOR Burr TATE Kemper Garner Smith SNYDER BUNNER  
Seek info on any of the following: Jesse M. Taylor, b 1814, Philadelphia, PA, m Jane Burr 1839, Lewis Co, (W)V. Living in Gilmer Co, (W)V, 1850. Children: Susannah; Ruhama; Levi Johnson who m. Sally Tate; William who m. Sarah Kemper; James; twins, John and Martha. Simon Henry Garner, b 1856, s/o Alfred and Mary Ellen (Smith) Garner, m. Susan Snider, d/o William and Ellen (Bunner) Snider. Simon and Susan lived in Harrison Co. Edna W. Taylor, 2222 Dividing Ridge Cem. Rd., Soddy-Daisy, TN 37379
7. COON HINZMAN  
Seeking info on Charity Coon's parents/siblings. Was she a sister of Philip Coon, b Philadelphia 15 Aug 1757? He served in Rev. War but was denied pension because he served only 3 months. Charity m. Henry Hinzman 23 Sep 1794 Harrison Co, VA. Does anyone have info on whereabouts of Henry Hinzman between end of Rev. War when discharged in Philadelphia and 1794 when he m. Charity in Harrison Co?
- CLARK BONNETT LIGGETT LINGER SUMMERS McCUE  
Seek info on John Clark family (b 1798, Lewis Co, d 1884) m. Margaret Bonnett (1804 - 1883)? Also info on family of Levi Clark who m. Elizabeth (Betty) Liggett. One dau m. Bruce Linger (Julie), one dau was 2nd wife of Perry Summers (Amanda) and one was first wife of Wm. H.H. McCue (Leola).
- HAMNER LUTRIDGE McCUE SIMONS  
Also info on George Hamner, stonemason who helped build the Weston State Hospital, m. Ann Lutridge? Dau. Mary Ann Elizabeth m. James Samuel McCue (b. 1837). Other children may have been George, Burt, Robert, Joe and Lucy (Simons).
- BAILEY WOODFORD  
Seek parents and siblings of Washington Columbus Bailey, b ca 1860, m. Nancy Ellen Woodford. (I have picture of this family.)
- SIMONS HOSAFLOOK  
Seek info on family of Jacob Simons (sone Goodman b 1827 and m. Sara Hosaflook) probably Upshur Co.) ANY AND ALL INFO on any of the above will be appreciated. Twyla McCue Hinzman, 62 Pleasanton Dr., Dover, DE 19901
8. COX HUGHES  
Benjamin COX married Mary J. HUGHES in 1795 in Harrison County, now West Virginia. They were squatters, the first settlers in Center Township, Wood County, Ohio in early 1820s. Would like to learn more about their families before moving to Ohio. ...Paul Cox (via Lolita Guthrie), Wood County Chapter-OGS, P. O. Box 722, Bowling Green, OH 43402.

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NAIL/NALLE-  
RAY/WRAY

The NAIL-RAY and Allied Families Association of Shelby County, Indiana, will be taking its annual reunion to North Carolina for the first time on June 12, 13, & 14, 1987. Meeting place for Thursday evening will be Red Roof Inn in Statesville (near Winston-Salem). For additional information, write or phone Mrs. Dorothy Plymate, secretary-treasurer, RFD 3, Box 63, Shelbyville, IN 46176 (ph Area 317 - 398-7921. ...submitted by Lolita Guthrie, 123 N. Grove St., Bowling Green, OH 43402.



WHERE DID THEY GO? (when they left Lewis County, West Virginia)

This page from LEAVES OF GREENE: March 1987, page 18 (Newsletter of Greene County, Ohio), contained so many Hacker's Creek surnames, it belongs in this JOURNAL.

**HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS  
IN BATH TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OF FAIRFIELD IN 1820 CENSUS  
by Kathleen Taylor**

ALLEN, James	COZAD, Jacob	JOHNSON, Charles	MARTIN, Uri	STILES, Asahel
ANDREW, Wm.	COZAD, Samuel	JOHNSON, Frederick	MERCER, Henry	STILES, Benjamin
AUSTIN, Wm.	COZAD, Wm.	JOHNSON, James	MERCER, Jonathan	SUTTON, Amos
	CURTS, Christian	JONES, Thomas	MILLER, Robert	
BACON, Azra	CUTTING, Elijah		MILLER, Samuel	TATMAN, Joseph
BAKER, Francis	CYPES, Christian	KENNEY, John	MILLER, Wm.	TAYLOR, David
BAKER, Stephen H.		KENNEY, John	MINICK, George	TEMPLETON, Wm.
BARTLETS, Margret	DAVIS, Absalom	KENNEY, Mathew	MORLAND, James	THOMPSON, Joshua
BATES, Conard	DAVIS, Jonathan	KERSNER, Daniel		TINGLEY, Jacob
BATES, Conard, Jr.	DAVIS, Thomas	KERSNER, Solomon	NELSON, John	TINGLEY, John
BATES, Henry	DEVER, Hester	KIRKINDALL, George	NORRIS, Josep	TINGLEY, John A.
BEAL, Mary	DOWNEY, Jacob	KIRKINDALL, Mathew		TINGLEY, Samuel
BEATMAN, Jeremiah	DUNN, Reuben	KIRKWOOD, Ann	PARKER, James	TRUBY, Jacob
BEETH, Thomas	DUNN, Reynolds	KIRKWOOD, John	PETRO, Margret	TRUBY, John
BLACK, James R.	DUNN, Seaton	KIRKWOOD, Wm.	PONEL, Barbara	TRULINGER, Abraham
BRADLEY, John				TRULINGER, Daniel
BRAK, George	FULK, Daniel	LAMBERT, Wm.	READ, Andrew	
BROWDER, James	FULK, George	LEWIS, James	READ, Eliphetet	VANNUYSE, James
BROWDER, Wm.	FULK, Jacob	LISHER, James	READ, Wm.	
BROWN, George	FULK, John	LISHER, Ruth	REPROGLE, George	WHITE, Nancy
BROWN, Margret	FULTON, Wm.	LISHER, Timothy	REPROGLE, George	WHITTEY, Willis
	FUNDERBURGH, Catherine	LONG, John	ROBERTS, Conard	WIFORD, Jacob
CARPENTER, John	FUNDERBURGH, Daniel	LONGSTREATH, Bartholomew	RUSH, Jesse	WILAND, Christian
CASTER, Abraham	FUNDERBURGH, David	LOUGH, John	RUSH, John	WILAND, Jacob
CASTER, Peter	FUNDERBURGH, John	LOWE, George		WILLIAMS, Sabury
CHAMBER, Wm.		LOWE, John	SAWYER, Uriah	WILLIAMSON, James
CHAMBERS, Adam	GILLALAND, John	LOWE, William	SEARL, Brown	WILLIAMSON, Samuel
CLATON, Margret	GLASSFORD, George F.	LOWE, Wm.	SEARL, David	WILLIAMSON, Wm.
CONFER, John	GREENE, Joshua		SEARL, Elisha	WILSON, Isaac
COOK, Abraham	GUTHERIE, James	McASHER, Jacob	SEARL, Timothy	WILSON, James
COMPTON, Aaron		McCAIG, James	SHELLER, Adam	WILSON, Jeremiah
COSAD, Aaron	HADDIX, Samuel	McCAIG, John	SHOUP, Daniel	WILSON, Mary
COSAD, Aaron, Jr.	HALL, John	McCAIG, John	SIDENSTRICKER, Henry	WINGET, Calib
COSAD, Abner	HALL, Mosses	McCAIG, Wm.	SINYP, Abraham	WINGET, James
COSAD, John	HEAVENS, Elisha	McCASHON, John	SINYP, Jacob	WINGET, Ziba
COSGROVE, Joseph	HERDMAN, Peter	McCASHON, John, Jr.	SLEATH, James	WOLF, John
COSLER, Abraham	HEFLEY, Charles	McCORMICK, James, Jr.	SLIDER, Elijah	WOLFE, George
COST, John	HEFLEY, Henry	McCORMICK, James, Sr.	SMITH, David	WOLFE, Jacob
COX, Benjamin, Jr.	HOSIER, John	McCORMICK, John	SMITH, Jacob	WOLFE, John
COX, Benjamin, Sr.	HUFFER, Abraham	McCORMICK, Philip	SMITH, Jane	WOLFE, John
COX, David S.	HUFFMAN, Frederick	McCRAV, Elizabeth	SMITH, Mathias	WOLFE, John, Jr.
COX, Isaac	HUFFMAN, Valontine	McDARMOD, Michael	SPARKS, Andrew	WOLFE, Mary
COX, Isaac		McNAB, Wm.	SPARKS, Simon	WOLLIN, Daniel
COX, Isaac, Jr.	INGLISH, Able B.		STARRIT, John	WOODARD, Joseph
COX, John		MANSFIELD, Thomas	STEPENSON, Wm.	WOODARD, Samuel
COZAD, Benjamin	JOHNSON, Catherine	MARTIN, Daniel	STEPHENS, Robert	YOUNG, John